FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1843. [NO. 1348.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
Fay. March 28, 1843. 47tf

FRESH
SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a large and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Drap-de-tes, Merino Cassimeres, Crape Camlets, Gambroons, Bombazines, plain and fig'd black, blue black and colored Silks, white, Pink and blue Satins, Florences, plain and fig'd Challys, Silk Velvets, Tabby ditto, Satin, Valencia and other Vestings, Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, plain and hem-stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Book and Jaconet ditto, 50 pieces Printed Lawns and Muslins, 25 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 72 ps. Pennsylvania, York and other Jeans, 50 ps. Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, white and fancy ditto, 200 pieces Bleached Shirtings, 700 ps. Prints, 103 ps. Georgia Plaids, 30 ps. Ticklings, 30 ps. Apron Checks, 100 dozen Combs, assorted, 800 gross Buttons, various qualities, 3 cases Clarks & Taylor's Spool Cotton, low priced ditto, 32 doz. fancy Silk Shawls, 24 ps. plain and twilled Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, 50 dozen Cotton ditto, 15 dozen Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, 156 lbs. Patent Thread, 14 lbs. Black Sewing Silk, fine and common Brown Shirtings, Lowell Osnaburgs, Suffolk and Virginia Drillings, Thread Laces and Edgings, Cotton and Jimp ditto, black Lace Veils, Silk and Cotton Hosiery and Gloves, Paddings and Canvass, colored Cambrics, 12 4 Linen Sheetings, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, black Italian Cravats, handsome Bought Collars, Cotton Cards, Knives and Forks.

—ALSO—

50 cases fine and low priced Fur and Silk Hats, 15 dozen Florence, Straw and Cypress Bonnets, 151 dozen Palm Hats, 2000 pair Shoes, with a great many articles not named.

As the above Goods were bought principally at the New York Auction and Package Sales, and entirely for Cash, they can be sold at reduced prices for Cash or good Notes at Bank.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, March 28, 1843. 47-8w

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.



THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammonia; Flor. Benzoin; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitalis; Electuzpane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powder; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.
March 18, 1843. 47tf

TAMARINDS.

JUST received by the Cotton Plant, 1 keg TAMARINDS, superior article.

J. A. McRAE.
March 18, 1843. 47-3w

Post Office Department,
MARCH 16, 1843.

THE attention of all disposed to engage in the mail service, is specially called to the advertisement for proposals for carrying the United States mails in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, issued on the 13th of December, 1842. The last day for receiving bids is the 25th of April next, (at 3 p. m.) and for deciding upon them, the 1st of May, 1843.—Service to commence 1st July, 1843, and continue in force until the 30th June, 1847.

All, who take an interest in the matter, are referred for so much of the advertisement as embraces the State of Virginia, to the Richmond Enquirer, the Winchester Virginian, the Fredericksburg Recorder, and the Abingdon Banner; for so much as relates to North Carolina, to the Raleigh Standard, the Charlotte Jeffersonian, and the Washington Republican; for so much as embraces South Carolina, to the Charleston Patriot, the Columbia South Carolinian, and the Edgefield Advertiser; for so much as includes Georgia, to the Augusta Constitutionalist, the Savannah Georgian, the Athens Banner, the Columbus Argus, and the Milledgeville Flag of the Union; and for so much as embraces Florida, to the Tallahassee Floridian and the St. Augustine Florida Herald. The entire advertisement is published in the Washington City Madisonian, and is also to be found in pamphlet form at each Post Office at the end of the several routes. In the advertisement full information is given as to the particulars of service, the nature of the liabilities, the mode of bidding, and the form of the guaranty, which is to accompany every proposal.

C. A. WICKLIFFE,
Postmaster General.

47-3w]

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1843.

Isabella MacPhail vs. Real Estate of Dougald McPhail, dec'd.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Mac Phail and Archibald McPhail, heirs at law of Dougald McPhail, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-residents to appear before our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and then and there shew cause, if any they have, why the Petitioner's prayer should not be granted, otherwise the Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1843.

47] JOHN MAC LAURIN.

DYEING & SCOURING.

BEING unable from indisposition to prosecute my voyage South, I have returned, and announce to the public that I have resumed the

Dyeing and Scouring Business

Forthwith. All persons desirous of having goods, garments, &c. cleansed, dyed, or re-dyed, with elegance and despatch, are respectfully invited to call.

N. B. If sufficient encouragement is given by manufacturers, merchants, weavers, &c., I shall set up an establishment for dyeing Cotton deep indigo blue, and all other colors, on a large scale; and moreover offer my services as a first rate color maker to a calico printing establishment.

H. MITCHELL,
Foot of Haymount.
Fayetteville, March 18, 1843.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE family HORSE and WAGON.
H. MITCHELL.
March 18, 1843. 46-3w

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1843.

Henry Avera and wife et. al. vs. Real Estate of Moses Avera, dec'd.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LANDS.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Avera and William Avera, next of kin and heirs at law of Moses Avera, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said John and William to appear before the Justices of our said Court, at a Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of Petitioners' should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, 1843, and 67th year of American Independence.

[47] JOHN MAC LAURIN.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1843.

Neill Stewart and Grisilla Stewart vs. John MacLean, Agent of Malcom Shaw, Adm'r. of Daniel Shaw, dec'd.

Petition for Sale of Negroes and Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Shaw, Malcom Shaw, Margaret Howard, and the representatives of John Shaw, Dushee Shaw, and Arch'd Shaw, heirs at law of Janet Shaw, dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying them to appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead to Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, 1843, and 67th year of American Independence.

[47] JOHN MAC LAURIN.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1843.

John Winslow vs. Thomas J. Maxwell.

Original Attachment, levied on a Negro, the property of the Defendant, subject to a former levy.

IT appearing to the Court, that Thomas J. Maxwell, the Defendant in this case, has removed from this State, or so conceals himself that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving him notice of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the slave levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of March 1843, and of American Independence the sixty-seventh year.

47] JNO. MAC LAURIN.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 71, Maiden Lane, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,
A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.
This article has been in constantly increasing use for 20 years past. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge,
A remedy for Worms, perfectly harmless to child or adult. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Liu's Balm of China,
For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

Dally's Magical Pain Extractor,
A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortification, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

Indian Vegetable Elixir,
A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

Hewes' Liniment,
A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

Lin's Strengthening Plasters,
For the relief of pains and weakness in the Breast, Back, or Side. Also removes the irritation of incipient Consumption from the Lungs to the surface of the body. So in Liver Complaints, Coughs and Colds. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy,
For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38tf

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

HYMENEAL STATISTICS.

The last *Lancaster Examiner* furnishes us, in a tabular form, some highly interesting facts as to the population of that part of Pennsylvania, taken in relation to the blessed state of matrimony; of which word by-the-by, the latter half is, now-a-days, too often almost all that is made any account of—that half being thought more valuable than the whole.

The *Examiner* divides population exactly according to the female plan of drawing up a census; that is, it ranges every body into two great orders—the married and the unmarried; a mode of division which, we take it, there is hardly any young lady who will not easily comprehend.

It proceeds to state the whole number of married people in that county as 31,298, including, we presume, that class of "widows" (like the wife of Beppo,) who for the time being, are tethered in that knot tied by the tongue, which the teeth cannot unloose.

Of this number it estimates the entire sum of those who have married for love as 2,350; a proportion certainly very large, and which we know not how to explain, unless Lancaster be a county in which there lingers a very primitive state of the manners, or where there is a very great lack of money; or, lastly, it estimates all those as "love-matches" where there is love on either side.

But if this computation exhibits some decline of one virtue, the next fact displays large compensating accessions of another and far more useful one—that of prudence: for the number of those who have preferred a nuptial benediction pronounced by Plutus to one lisped by love is no less than 18,974.

Such being the multitude of those who, in this tender connexion, have thought that what is denominated "the main chance," or "the quills," and makes "the pot boil" and "the mare go," should be chiefly looked to, the Examiner finds yet another class, who are happier still, and who, indeed, have combined in their wedlock, a quantity of bliss rather excessive for any mortal lot: we mean those who have been able to marry both for love and for money; of whom, the number is no less than 8,144. Whether, however, the two elements have entered equally into these matches, or whether they have been made out of a little love and much money, the Examiner neglects to inform us.

In addition to these classes, it has ascertained yet another: of those who have married neither from passion nor for pelf, but out of curiosity. Of these, the returns give just 1,530. But as this is a motive which operates very unequally upon the two sexes, we presume that these are marriages in which the males have been passive, or have else been led by that love of the untried, which now manifests itself in the masculine business of politics, and have got married, as sub-treasuries and the like are set up, by way of experiment.

There may be others who have rushed into this state of felicity because they were asked, or did not know what to do with themselves, or feared to do still worse, or knew not how "to bear the ills they had," or married because they were getting old, or yet again because they were young, or, (as the coroner's juries say,) "in a state of mental alienation," or, in short, for reasons which nobody could ever divine. There may, we say, be other classes of cases; but the four already enumerated, embrace all but the mere anomalies. Well, the result, as very exactly arrived at, is, of happy matches, just 16: which makes precisely four apiece for each of the great divisions of the roll.

It is, however, consolatory to see that there are 5,600 who are "tolerably happy:" that is, have fortitude enough neither to hang nor drown nor run away, or whom Christian patience and the thought of a better world supports. Besides these favored mortals, there appear to be 8,404 who are "happy at times"—possibly when asleep, or away from home, or if they are deaf or their spouse dumb, or such as are subject to fits of catalepsy or other visionary states that at times triumph over the real.

Cheerful as all the preceding facts are, we come now, however, to the reverse of the picture, the wrong side of the tapestry. No mortal happiness is perfect. Wedlock itself has its occasional crosses. Adam and Eve are said to have had their tiffs before they moved out of paradise and located a "big survey" somewhere on the Euphrates. Milton praises marriage, but is known to have been much henpecked. Cowper also expatiates upon its delights; but, dying a bachelor, must have taken them only upon report. And Campbell, while courting, wrote some very pretty things on the same score, but lived to marry a shrew. In short, there *must* be some unlucky marriages, if for nothing else merely to make the other sort conscious of their own ecstasies, or for the purpose of furnishing exceptions enough to show that it was possible to be married without being at the very summit of unvarying enjoyment. Thus it has by this admirable and accurate statistical inquiry, been demonstrated that there are in the county of Lancaster some rather ill-assorted matches, not exactly answering the description of being "made in heaven:" in a word, 1,629 spouses who are "perfectly miserable."

We come next to the results of wedlock in a sense which may be called public and political; that is, governmentally: and it has been found, in the county of Lancaster, that out of the 15,649 couples there, the sovereign authority is held in 15,640 cases by the wife; while there are just nine husbands who are permitted to wear that garment which one must not name in the presence of the ladies, but to the possession of which they all aspire.

So much for the married; now for the unhappy persons who have not yet joined that "blessed companie."

Of unmarried adults of both sexes in Lancaster the whole number is not quite equal to half that of the married: a disproportion which can only be accounted for by the violent spirit of imitation which the sight of so many examples of matrimonial enjoyment must produce. Seeing this, it is only a wonder that any body remains single there a bit longer than is necessary for the preliminary operations in white satin, eggs, flour, sugar, and rose colored and scented notes, with Cupids adown the margins and peeping from the corners. There are, it seems, just 14,181 unmarried folks.

Of this number, no small part is, however, kept up by that incorrigible sort, bent upon being unhappy, the old bachelors, of which guilty kind of people there are no less than 6,783, a painful and appalling amount of human woe, certainly. But it is at least a comfort to see that there is a far less sum of this self-inflicted wretchedness, or more virtue, or more sense, or more of the marrying propensity (whether that spring from love or money) among the softer sex, or that the consumption of wives is swifter than that of husbands, or that the demand and supply of the former commodity are more justly balanced. In short, there are but forty-nine old maids, each, of course with an attendant cat or parrot.

Of young ladies of all ages, the claim of some of whom to that distinction stands upon the firm ground of length of title or prescription or immemorial usage, the whole number is given as 6,600. That of widows is 404, while the disconsolate of the other sex amount to 309.

Such is the mere muster-roll, or what the French books on the Art Military call the *personnel*, in this ancient warfare, always not a little fatal, even when least bloody. To describe the more active operations—the marchings and counter-marchings, the feints, the surprises, the *coups de main*, the sieges, the blockades, the attacks by *echelon* movements, the downright assaults, the routs, the retreats, the mining and counter-mining, the calling in of auxiliary forces of mothers, aunts, and cousins, the parks of eye-artillery, the musketry of closer fight, the hand-to-hand work when it comes to the actual push of the bayonet, the sighs, the vows, the kneelings, the tears, or at least the pocket-handkerchiefs that stand for them; and then the smiles more or less bewitching, the skilful repulses, the languishings, the well managed disdain, the seeming involuntary squeezes, the well studied confusions, the blushes made by holding the breath, the ambuscades of small favors, and the last ruinous victory, of the extorted kiss—all this would be long, not to speak of the machiavelism of confidantes and waiting-maids, and the final diplomacy of those who draw deeds of settlement and trust. So, to shorten all this, we must conclude with the following return of fatalities, &c. in a tabular form:

Number of young men now going a courting, in Lancaster	2,350
Of which, have actually popped the question and been accepted	630
Ditto, and been refused	25
Number who are anxious to pop the question, but can't screw up their courage	1,610
Number who have been jilted	85
Number hunting fortunes	2,319
Number of confirmed *old bachelors*	850
Of which are not worth having	845
Of which would do, as a last resort	5
Number of widowers who wish to marry again	4
Number of widows do. do.	306
Number of *young ladies* who are in the market	6,649
Of which have actually had offers	655
Of which waiting in a dreadful suspense	1,610
Of which concluded to accept	1,609
Of which will ask her mother	1
Number of *young ladies* in market, with "metallic charms"	147
Of which hold bank stock	60
Of which will heir a small farm each	47
Of which have money at interest	40
Number of *young ladies* qualified to make good wives	6,649
Of which would darn their husband's stockings	550
Of which skilful in astronomy	5,830
Of which learned in the languages	4,735
Of which able to spell their own names	562
Of which know how to waltz	4,300
Of which know how to make a pudding	1,760
Of which know how to use a spinning-wheel	40
Of which know how to spend their husbands' money	6,649

Here is a "Lancasterian school" to which our fair young readers will, we are sure, be ready to go.

Comets.—As to the dangers to be apprehended from the collision of the earth with a comet, it may, in the first place, be shown that the chance that a comet will strike the earth is almost infinitely small; and, even if it should meet us, the body is so rare that it could not penetrate the atmosphere. Such a collision might perhaps cause a splendid meteoric shower. It is true, it might also disturb the atmospheric equilibrium, causing destructive tempests; and the matter of the comet might possibly vitiate the air so as to make it unfit for respiration. But there is no necessity to look so far for dangers; they surround us on every side, and threaten us every day of our lives, from even the most insignificant causes.—Throughout the economy of nature all powers are so balanced that each keeps the other in check; for instance, heat and cold have been for ages continually struggling with each other, but neither has so far gained the mastery as to render the globe uninhabitable. Comets obey laws which have been in operation for thousands of years, and no mischief has hitherto been occasioned by one of them. It is reasonable to presume that they will continue to move on harmoniously.

Professor Olmstead's Lecture.

Dean Swift says that a woman may knit her stockings, but not her brow; she may darn her hose, but not her eyes; curl her hair, but not her lips; and thread her needle, but not the public streets.

A Just View.—The subjoined sentence, uttered by Mr. McDuffie before the rise of nullification in South Carolina, expresses strongly a sound constitutional sentiment:

"If, after the National Judiciary (says Mr. McDuffie) have solemnly confirmed the constitutionality of a law, *it is to be resisted* by the State rulers, (or vice versa, if after the national judiciary have solemnly declared a State law to be unconstitutional, *it is to be enforced* by the State rulers,) *the Constitution is literally at an end, a revolution of the Government is already accomplished, and anarchy waves his horrid sceptre over the broken altars of this happy Union.*"

Wise's Taylorsville Letter.—Curiosity having been expressed to see this letter, we shall publish it in our next. Meantime, we find room for an extract.

"I need not tell you what I think of that man, Henry Clay, of *Hanover*. He has done for himself, what friends and fortune can do for no man, and has acquired what neither friends nor foes can take away from him—"a fame for which himself has fought," and to which no man's praise can add, "AND FROM WHICH NO MAN'S CENSURE CAN DETRACT." OFFICE could not add a cubit to his Stature!"

The reader, we do not doubt, will be struck by the truth of these remarks.

Richmond Whig.

BE SOMETHING, no matter what. Throw aside all collateral aids—off with your coats—and determine to work your way up.—Providence, providence has provided the ladder; there it is before you:—come, mount, mount. Don't fold your arms until you can find something that suits your talents. Take the chisel—the saw—the axe—the hammer. We recollect a young gentleman, an intimate friend—who was a few years since wealthy, being worth some $50,000. He was in excellent business; but the last panic, like a whirlwind, swept his whole property overboard, and left him a bankrupt. Did he remain idle? No. He braced himself up for a fresh struggle. He minded not his delicate hands, but worked his passage from a Western port to New Orleans. Finding nothing to do there, he worked his way up to New York. There we found him busy and contented as of old.

"What are you at now, Bill?"

"At!—oh, I'm porter to a broker in Wall street."

"Pay well, eh?"

"Why enough to live on. I receive nine pence a day, and have the privilege of sleeping on his counter at night. Ha!—ha!—ha!—a broker's counter makes rather a hard bed."

"But Bill, *you* ought not to live thus.—Your talents should make you look higher."

"Ay, and so you would have me run the risk of starving, out of respect to my talents? I must *do something*. All I want is a foothold. Inquire for me in a year from now."

In a year he had worked his way up to be confidential book keeper in a large New York establishment. He will be admitted as a partner soon, and will acquire another fortune. He adopted the true method to keep out of *mischief*.

Sinbad Outdone.—A letter received here from the Pacific contains an account of the following adventure and almost miraculous preservation of a boat's crew of the ship Russell, of Dartmouth, in June last. When within a few days' sail of Tecamas the boats of the ship were lowered for whales, and one of them harpooned and fastened to a young monster, who probably not being over pleased with the salutation, immediately made off at the top of his speed. The boat's crew, however, were not disposed to relinquish their oily prize, and accordingly held fast the line attached to the harpoon, and their frail bark was thus conveyed with immense velocity through the deep to a distance of several leagues, when by a whisk of the tail of their submarine steed their bark was overturned and partially shattered. One of their number was drowned, and the five survivors were thrown absolutely on their own resources, out of sight of the ship. A scanty stock of provisions remained to them, and in their perilous situation they clung to the keel of the boat during three days and nights, all which time the wind blew a gale. On the fourth day, the wind having abated, they succeeded in righting the boat and baling out the water, made for land, and arrived at Tecamas. Meantime the ship had unsuccessfully cruised for several days in search of the boat and crew, when they put away for Tecamas, which they reached a few days after the boat's crew. Almost incredible as is the story it appears well authenticated.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

UPS AND DOWNS.—Our world has long been celebrated for a variety of ups and downs.

When it is "all up with a man" he is generally found to be "down in the mouth."

When a man is "up in the world," he ought to "come down handsomely."

A thing once found out as "not what it's cracked up to be," will never "go down."

It is awkward to be "down at the heel" and "up to the ears in debt."

It is hard to be "hard up" for money and "run down" by duns.

An actor who is "up in his part" stands a good chance of being "down in the cast."

Compositions are usually "set down" on paper before they are "set up" in type.

Ten-pins are "set up" to be "knocked down," and so are things at auction.

One who is "up to many tricks" is very apt to be "set down" for a rogue.

Many a man "sets up for a saint" whom the world "sets down as a sinner."

Rogues are "taken up" before the Recorder, and "sent down" to the Criminal Court.

It is easier to kick up a "rumpus" than to "put down a riot."

The whole business of life, in short, is merely a series of *ups* and *downs*.—*Picayune.*

In any adversity that happens to us in the world, we ought to consider that misery and affliction are no less natural than snow and hail, storm and tempest; and that it were as reasonable to hope for a year without winter, as for a life without trouble.

FROM THE OXFORD MERCURY.

TO THE HON. BEDFORD BROWN.—No. 6.

"Sanete Socrates! Ora pro Nobis."

Sir: One of the saddest proofs of the utter vanity of all earthly things is their brief duration. The most exciting events, the greatest men, the dearest associations, soon come to an end and their memory passes away as clouds vanish from the face of the Heavens, leaving no trace or track behind. Glory and shame are alike transitory, and the longest Fame is but a moment in the eternity of time: we come upon the stage of life, strut through our parts of joy and suffering and the curtain of oblivion falls on us and all our concerns forever. Even so came to an end your illustrious Senatorial career; so ended at last the Legislature of N. Carolina, and so must terminate soon our friendly and social correspondence in regard thereto. It was this last consideration, that we must soon bid each other adieu, that has put me in this philosophic humour; and I presume your feelings are sufficiently attuned by late transactions, to chord with my "melting mood." I had intended to make this my last appearance, and take a formal leave at its conclusion: but having just glanced over the second number of the chaste and classic "Cobbett," I must beg your indulgence, while I hold some converse with "this same learned Thebar." The slight attentions I shall bestow on him, will not, I trust, excite your jealousy, as he seems to be, and no doubt is, a sincere friend of yours. Indeed his high appreciation of your patriotic worth bears testimony that he is a gifted man, while the classic beauty of his imagery attests the chaste exuberance of his fancy, and his French quotations mark him a scholar of no mean pretensions. It is therefore the more surprising that so accomplished a writer should waste his precious ink and more precious time without object or aim, for if he knows what he is about he is gifted with a sagacity keener than that to which your humble servant lays claim. It is not, however, improbable that one of such prodigious powers of fancy as to suppose you a great man, might also imagine that in the articles of "Cobbett" there is sense or reason; and it is to be regretted that the piercing faculties that have discovered statesmanship in you, had not been turned to the celestial Fields of Astronomy, where they would doubtless have made many interesting discoveries. But being myself a plain man and not at all pretending to see what is not to be seen, I cannot make out the force of "Cobbett's" remarks. His articles are professedly in answer to mine; and yet he does not dare to defend your late Assembly whose merits I have been recording. He sees your party unhorsed and driven to the wall: beaten, vanquished, and confounded by their own supreme folly, and the able General comes to the rescue, and attempts to cover your retreat and check the advancing foe, by spluttering, spirting, wringing his hands, and singing a Brownian interspersed with brave epithets and choice abuse. Sir, why does he not answer me? Why does he not resolve that question, "What have you done?" Why does he not defend your party, and justify, to an attentive world, its actions and policy? He has entered an appearance for it, and yet he will not even plead "not guilty" to the charges in the Bill of Indictment. On these, he and you all, are as silent as the kindred inhabitants of Pamlico Sound, dodging from your capricious perch, to hide your principles in the deep sea of secrecy. But we will fish them up, depend upon it, and keep a dish of them constantly cooked for the public that it may recollect their flavour. Sir, I do not object to the praise which your mouth-piece heaps upon you; and he may for aught I care, prove to his own satisfaction that you are the "greatest and best on the tide of time:" but this is not the issue between us, and I insist that, as he has boasted he would give me a Rowland for an Oliver, he make a thrust. He has come in, the vindicator of your party; let him prove that party worthy of confidence. Sir, let him prove that that party have principles, and what they are. The people are in distress, and here stand two physicians, Whig and Locofoco: and we want to see the latter gentleman's prescription: we want to know the real composition of his nostrums, and be confounded no longer with his learned names. What first is your remedy for the currency? The Western organ falls foul of the Standard's position: The Cape Fear mouth-piece sounds a blast against all paper money; while the Standard comes out boldly for State Banks well managed. These are all leading democratic Journals, and which is the right? Mind you, the patient is in the agonies of death, and it is no time for fights among the Doctors, and none but quacks ever do contend in such extremities. The rule is a safe and good one to admit no such contentious "Medicines" to the sick chamber, when amid their quarrels, the subject must die; and their forced opposition to each other's views, shows a consciousness that all are humbugs.

Again, sir, there is a fierce, determined and exterminating war raging in your ranks between the friends of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren, whose statures and physical organization are not more unlike than are their morals and principles. Which is the proper representative of the party? Do you all go for northern measures with a southern squint: for a standing army of several hundred thousand men, a sub-treasury with a specie clause, direct taxation, and a weak, corrupt, extravagant and treacherous administration, with abolition and New York trickery behind the scenes? Or are you for free trade in the United States, high protective tariffs in all the world besides, nullification and no particular currency? Are you for the Rhode Island Revolution with Mr. V. B. or against it with Mr. C.? Do you approve of Mississippi Repudiations or not? Are you for weakening or stregthening the

Executive power? Do you go for the one term principle or not? Yet farther; if you are for Mr. Van Buren do you go for him clothed in the principles of 1840, and which caused him to be unceremoniously kicked off by the American people, or has he, after consulting the tastes of his Albany Miliners, got a new wedding suit in which to woo the nation? And if you take up Mr. Calhoun, which set of his extensive assortment of principles is he to wear? Is he to come out in his ancient Federal armour newly furbished and altered to suit the times? Or will he unfurl his banner of protection and a United States Bank? Or will he call the faithful to the standard of anti-proclamation and nullification and do battle under its crimson folds? Or will he come out bedecked and be-dizzened with the ensignia of all his orders glittering on him; his face to the north, with the star of protection shining on his breast, the emblazoned dragon of Nullification, rampant on the tails of his coat, the armorial bearings of a bank on his left side, the golden key of a sub-Treasury on his right? Sir, what is "Cobbett's" answer to these inquiries? Are he and you and your party, when thus interrogated, to turn up your eyes in holy rapture, and shout for the hero of New Orleans? Is it the settled policy of your party, to make a hue and cry about the fine of General Jackson, while the thief steals in and robs us of our liberties? Have you determined on this as a *ruse* to direct all eyes to the speck in the political horizon, to keep observation from the sappers who are opening on us the sluices of corruption, whose deluge is to sweep the last remnants of our freedom and our rights from the face of the earth? By the Siren song of Jackson's glory the strong man has once been taken captive and clothed in measures which, like the fatal shirt of Nessus, have stung him with disease and kindled a wasting fever in every vein: and the same insidious arts are again to be put in requisition to finish the diabolical purpose. Sir, I appeal to you, as an honest man and consistent politician to behold the deceit and trickery of your party. You are, I verily believe, conscientious in your political course, and your errors are errors of the head and not of the heart; while your open and bold advocacy of your absurd doctrines, excites pity that you should be so misguided, and not blame for wanton mischief. And yet while you become ridiculous for defending your system of absurdities, crudities, and chimeras, composed of the warring elements of a thousand discordant materials; while you have not only become ridiculous for sustaining such a system, but have even perished, politically, beneath its weight, your party, loving and cherishing it, survives and prospers. How is this? If such doctrines damn *you*, why do they not damn the *party?* For this plain reason: you wear the principles openly, while the party totally veils them, or gives us such a partial glimpse that we cannot determine colour, texture, or proportions.—And I venture the assertion, that any man, however proud his titles, and illustrious his name, who openly props himself on any pillar of your party's policy, will fall, as Calhoun did with nullification, as Van Buren did with the sub-treasury, and as you recently did in your inglorious assaults on Banks, Corporations and "Monied Oligarchies:" aye, will fall not only in the world's esteem, but in the love and regard of that very party, which in secret upholds the principles, and openly disowns the man. While the manly and fearless defence of whig policy and whig principles has thrown a lustre over the name of our noble Chief which ages will never dim, the public confession of your faith has brought contempt and disgrace on every professor. Sir, this I conceive is the reason of your fall; in it I see the fall of your party's principles, and for this I glory; and God forbid I should triumph over a mere personal disaster. I was addressing myself, not to you alone, but through you to that spirit "whose name is legion," which in you is personated and in your defeat has been rebuked. But the sarcastic and talented "Cobbett," through ignorance or design, mistaking my meaning, makes himself extremely absurd by a labored vindication of your individual merits. Anxious to do something, and not knowing exactly what to do, he pours out a torrent of abuse, and wriggles and squirms about in the muddy stream of his own thoughts, with an anxious desire to attract attention; an attention the only result of which will be his being caught and skinned. He accuses me of "contemptuous vilification," and of using "choice bilingsgate language;" thus betraying his own forte and resorting to hard 'names'—I will not say blackguardism, the infallible argument of children and weak-minded people. But as I profess no earthly skill in the dialect with which he seems most familiar, and as I have an utter antipathy for the game of throwing mud, I must beg of the sapient "Cobbett" to comply with his boast and answer the matters in my essays. I can take no earthly interest in his pieces, as they are without a glossary to understand the language, nor do I feel the slightest disposition to take issue with him in regard to your great merits in your party. Let him brace himself with a fresh mess from Pamlico Sound, fortify his optics with a pair of spectacles against the glory that streams from your head and scathes his brain, "convene" his scattered intellects, and elevating his ideas to the level of common sense, undertake to answer a few of the matters in my letters that are of importance to the country, and he will perhaps render his party more service than would the production of an Epic in twenty-four books on your illustrious name; or the disgorging of a river of harmless bile at a member of the whig party. "Oh that mine enemy would write a book:" let him, for heaven's sake, inform us who your party *are*, what it professes to *do*, and *what* are its principles of action: and after this unwonted labour he may, for aught I care, like the Grubstreet Goose, plume his wings and soaring through the ethereal expanse of heroics

"Singing fly, and flying sing
While from below creation rings,"

with the symphoneus responses of his winged ass: or if Pamlico's water delight him more, he may tune his lyre upon her banks and make the hills and vallies resound with the soft echo of Terrapin pastorals, while still the ravishing chorus shall be

"The slender tail that glorifies
That glorious animal's hinder-sides."

GRANVILLE.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLLIGENCER.

NEW CONSOLIDATED LOCOFOCO CREED.

The South Carolina Democracy—headed, very fitly, by the De Trevelles, the Rhetts, the Hazels, the Barnwalls, the Givens, the Guerards, the Stuarts, and others of the local aristocracy—have lately held a celebration of their principles at the town of Beaufort; and scorning, apparently, any longer to accept cut-and-dry confessions of faith manufactured by the patent machinery of the "Northern man with Southern principles," they announce a grand compound, combined, universal, self-regulating creed of their own, in the following words:

"The *Democratic Republican party of the Union*, is united on the principles of free trade—low duties—no debt—separation from banks—economy—retrenchment—and a strict adherence to the Constitution, which implies all the rest."

Here, then, is a high authoritative declaration of the leading, the capital principles of the great "Republican Democracy," whether Northern or Southern, Federal, Radical, Locofoco, Aristocratic, Agrarian, Tariff, Free Trade, State Rights, Consolidation, Jackson, Anti-Jackson, Whig, Tory, Unionists, Nullifiers, Latitudinarians, Strict-constructionists, Levellers, Slave-holders, Bankites, Charter-breakers, Masons, Antimasons, Proclamationists, Expungers, or any of the rest of the *aliases* of a party, of which popular names have ever been the most guiding principle, and selfish power the main aim.

We are, then, to understand that the Democracy of Pennsylvania and of New England have adopted, as a well-settled party purpose, the principle of free trade. What says the iron interest to this? Is coal harmonious? What thinks the salt interest of New York? What the fisheries of the North? What the lead of Missouri? What the sugar of Louisiana? What the hemp of the West? What the navigating interest in general?

"Low duties" is the next point of faith. Does this mean the low duties of the "Bill of Abominations," for which *all* the leading members of this free trade party (except Mr. Calhoun) voted in 1828, viz: Messrs. Van Buren, Benton, Buchanan, Wright, Woodbury, R. M. Johnson? Does it mean General Jackson's "Judicious Tariff," protecting all the great articles necessary to render us independent of foreign nations? Or does it, according to Mr. Calhoun's last theory, forbid all but the lowest rate of duties, horizontal, perfectly equal on all articles? It must be the last, clearly, from the quarter selected to be the organ of proclaiming these high truths to the earth.

"No debt" is the next axiom; and comes with an unspeakable grace from a party which, setting out in 1837 with a balance in the Treasury of many millions, and revenues larger than they have ever been since, in four years spent it all, leaving its successors an ascertained debt of from six to twelve millions, large outstanding claims since settled, a dilapidated revenue, and a ruined credit.

"Separation from banks" is the next postulate; and must include not only the United States Bank, (the offspring of Mr. Calhoun's own loins,) but Gen. Jackson's great Constitutional Bank of fifty millions capital, the Pet Bank system, the Van Buren Safety-Fund scheme, all State Banks, and every thing, in short, but the Bentonian sub-Treasury; for the solidity and the beneficence of which we beg leave to refer its admirers to the people at large, or to the Tylerian portion of the Locofoco party, who treat it as "obsolete."

"Economy" is the next great maxim—a word, no doubt, meant to convey a most definite idea—that of an annual Van Buren expenditure of full thirty-five millions. *Item.* "Retrenchment" of the same fashion. Or perhaps it means those of which Swartwout and Hoyt were the agents, and Messrs. Butler and Woodbury the supervisors; or the thrift in Indian contracts and in the post office; or the parsimonies of the Florida war.

All these and more, however, are included in the magic sentence, "A strict adherence to the Constitution"—that is, the Proclamation, "taking the responsibility," substituting the will of one man for the will of the People, martial law, promises to hang Southern gentlemen under the second section, and, subsequently, all that made Mr. Calhoun dilate upon the crimes of "a party of rogues and royalists," kept together "by the cohesive force of public plunder."

The Loco Focos of Missouri are at loggerheads on the Currency question. One side is in favor of well-guarded Banking; the dominant or Benton party is opposed to all Banks whatever. Gen. Ramey, in a Speech against the 'Hard Money' doctrine at a Loco Foco meeting at St. Louis, lately, made the following hard hit at the great Mokanna of modern imposture, viz:

"If there is any man who ought to be opposed to fraudulent Banks, it is myself. In early life, I left my father's roof, and, after being buffeted about a good many years, I found I had acquired a considerable fortune, which I converted into notes of the (old) Bank of Missouri, with the intention of settling permanently in St. Louis. The day before I reached this City, the doors of the Bank were closed, and I was left a beggar by a *Bank in which Col. Benton was a Director, and to which he was largely indebted.*"

He might have added that Benton has never paid that indebtedness (some $50,000) yet, and never will begin to.—*Tribune.*

Vermont Sugar.—The Montpelier Watchman estimates that the maple sugar produced in that State the present season, at the low price of five cents per pound, will amount to $1,000,000. This will make the quantity of sugar about twenty thousand hogsheads.

When a man stops his weekly newspaper on account of pecuniary forebodings, we consider him about as gone a case, as if he should conclude to stop his "daily bread," for fear he should come to poverty. In either event he must starve to *death* in order to *live independently.*

FROM THE COLUMBIA CHRONICLE.

The Comet.—The following notice of this distinguished celestial visiter, has been politely furnished us by Professor Twiss of the South Carolina College:

THE COMET.

This new visiter may be seen in the West, every fair evening, from seven till 9 o'clock. In the early part of the month it is reported to have been seen in the day time, near the Sun, towards the N. W. In this respect it does not differ from some other comets, authentic records of which state that they have been visible at noon day to the naked eye.

The train or tail of the present Comet is about 40 degrees in length, by 2 deg. in breadth, beginning at this time (25th.) in the Western part of the northern branch of the Constellation Eridanus, near Zeta Eridani, in a line joining this star with Keid, passing below Orion, and terminating in the western borders of Monoceros, to the northward of Caius Major. When first seen in this place, in the evening of the 14th inst., the body of the Comet was near the star Epsilon, in Cetus; and by many persons this star was taken for the nucleus. In a Telescope of 170 power it appeared somewhat larger than a star of the first magnitude to the naked eye: its nucleus small, and light feeble, the coma or envelope (elliptical in figure) not well defined, its light still more feeble, and varying in intensity from the nucleus to the border. Its motion was Eastward and Southward with an apparent angular velocity of nearly three deg. at first, but within the last few days its apparent motion has sensibly decreased, and its brightness diminished. It is evidently receding from the earth and the sun, having passed the perihelion of its orbit early in the month. It will probably disappear in a few days winging its way back to the remote points of its orbit, on the verge of the Solar System, performing its appointed courses, obeying the same laws as those which regulate the motions of the planets, shewing some grand, and undoubtedly important and beneficial, though to us mysterious, purpose in the economy of the Universe, and returning to us perhaps at some future time, again with the tidings that order and harmony still reign in the distant planetary spaces.

In splendor and magnificence, it exceeds any Comet that has appeared within the last half century, and from description it much resembles the great Comet of 1680; it is not however the same Comet; the inclination of its orbit to the Ecliptic differs too much, and when the necessary observations are finished, to enable astronomers to calculate its orbit and periodical time, the present Comet will differ from any other of which we have any record, and will be designated by future generations as the great Comet of 1843.

Opinion of a Tylerite of Tyler.—Mr. Bowne, one of the Loco Foco representatives from New York in the late Congress, made himself notorious by his fulsome praise of Mr. Tyler, and affected support of his Administration. For this, the members of his own party repudiated Mr. Bowne, by refusing to nominate him for re-election, and he was accordingly left out of the next Congress. But this repudiation by the people did not affect the influence of Mr. B. with the President—on the contrary, his control over the President was rather increased by the fact that his constituents had turned their back upon him. Mr. B. used the power thus given him by his influence over the President, to "punish"—as the language of the White House is—certain office-holders in his district. In this way he effected the removal of the postmaster at Butternuts, in Otsego county. Before the removal was made, Mr. Tyler was furnished with an affidavit from Judge J. C. Morris, of Otsego, relating, that on a visit of said Bowne to his home, a short time previous, he was asked what was the character of Mr. Tyler, and replied, that "*John Tyler is a man of inordinate personal vanity, of very feeble intellect, and wholly unfit for the station he occupies.*"

This opinion of Mr. Tyler was confirmed by his removal of the postmaster; and report says that it is further to be corroborated by the appointment of said Bowne to the office of Governor of Wisconsin.

Baltimore Patriot.

The removal of Solomon Van Rensselaer from the Albany Post Office and the appointment of a full blooded Loco Foco in his place, is calling out some severe comments from the Press. General Van Rensselaer was first appointed to that office by Mr. Monroe, and served through the administrations of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson. Mr. Van Buren removed him to give place to Mr. Flagg; and one of the first acts of the lamented Harrison was to restore his old companion in arms to the station from which Loco Focoism had thrust him.

"And now," says the Courier, "John Tyler, walking in the footsteps of Mr. Van Buren, has dared to insult and outrage the feelings of the country, by removing him! Should not the People speak in relation to this last and greatest outrage of the treacherous Executive?"

The "Tribune" says:

"Gen. Jackson always refused to have this gallant old Patriot turned out, throughout his whole eight years. Van Buren, after considerable hesitation, removed him and appointed A. C. Flagg, now Comptroller of the State Finances. Gen. Harrison restored Gen. Van Rensselaer, and now *John Tyler* has turned him out.—Gen. V. was dependent on the office for his livelihood, and carefully abstained from all Political action.—And yet such men as *Caleb Cushing* can stand up in the face of innumerable facts like these and wonder what the Whigs find to condemn in John Tyler!"

The Hon. Daniel Webster says:—"The slander, that I ever made any such declaration as, '*take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor,*' is a base calumny and falsehood. I never said it, nor any thing like it, nor any thing to give the least color to such a calumny."

Evils of Excessive Legislation.—There is much good sense in the following paragraph, which we copy from the Newark Advertiser:

"The Ohio Legislature passed four hundred and thirty-eight laws and joint resolutions at the session which closed on the 12th instant, and two hundred bills were introduced which were not passed. Nothing can more clearly show a restless unsettled state of society than the profuse legislation of our country. With us nothing is fixed or permanent. There is a constant hankering for new laws or for tinkering old ones; what one Legislature does to-day the next undoes to-morrow; the popular bantling of this season becomes the object of loathing the next; and so we run on from change to change, in a restless, never ceasing round of experiment.—Nor with all our experiments do we appear to attain any satisfactory result. Quiet men who look on in the hope of seeing rest, will find themselves at last in the condition of the man who waited on the bank for the stream to run by."

Geography.—"Ma," said a young lady, "whereabouts shall I find the *State of Matrimony?*" "Oh," replied the mother, "you will find that to be one of the *United States.*"

The following neat address from the Hon. W. H. Washington, making known to the freemen of the Newbern District his determination not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress, is copied from the Newbern Spectator. We hear of Mr. Washington's purpose to retire from a seat in the National House of Representatives with regret. His short course there has been creditable to the State and honorable to himself. He bid fair to become one of the most useful of public men, as he is one of the worthiest in all private relations.

To the Freemen of the counties of Johnston, Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Craven and Carteret.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The term for which I was elected to Congress having now expired, I surrender into your hands the commission which you gave me; and, acknowledging the responsibility of the Representative to the Constituent, would (did my time allow) render a strict account of my stewardship; but the pressing nature of my other engagements will not suffer me to do so at present. I shall, however, have an opportunity of seeing most of you at the several courts in my circuit, and I will always take pleasure in conversing freely and fully with you on all the important measures that were before Congress while I had the honour of a seat in that body.

The object of the present communication is simply to announce my determination not to be a candidate for re-election. I have already made known my intention on this subject to many of my friends, through private letters, and I make it public thus early in order to prevent collision or embarrassment in the selection of a candidate for the next Congress.

In declining to be a candidate for re-election, I trust I am by no means insensible to the partiality and kindness heretofore manifested towards me by my constituents. I duly appreciate their kindness, and am happy in the belief of a continuance of their confidence. Circumstances, however, exclusively domestic in their character, and with which it is unnecessary to trouble the public, render it impossible for me to remain longer in public life without subjecting myself to such sacrifice as I am not well able to make.

I regard the present as an exceedingly auspicious moment for yielding obedience to these considerations of prudence, as, under the new arrangement of congressional districts, my political connexion with a large portion of my late constituents is necessarily severed, though, I trust, we shall always be bound together by mutual sentiments of regard and esteem. Besides, in retiring from the contest in the district as it now stands, I feel that I am but yielding to the just right of the people to select a candidate of their own choice, unembarrassed by me or my friends.

In the retirement of private life I shall most readily seek for, and cheerfully improve, every occasion to serve you, and to evince those feelings of gratitude, friendship and regard for you with which my heart is deeply penetrated.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen,
W. H. WASHINGTON.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a LARGE STOCK of American, British, French, Scotch, and Irish

DRY GOODS,

Of which the following is a copy of the Invoices.—These Goods have almost all been bought at the New York Package Sales, during the last month, (March.) A portion of them have been shipped to Alabama;—the part which are now receiving at this market will be sold for Cash at unprecedented low prices.

No. 1. 59. 17 Florence Bonnets.
2. 25. 6 pieces Thread Lace, 94½ yards,
3. 30. 13 pieces Black Lace, 190½ yards,
4. 34. 24 black Lace Veils,
5. 44. 11 pieces Thread Lace, 135 yards,
6. 46. 10 ditto ditto, 91 do,
7. 162. 60 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
8. 173. 4 pieces Aoleans, 128¾ yards,
9. 27. 5 pieces Gros-de-Nap, 412½ yards,
10. 60. 10 pieces Jaconet, 120 yards,
11. 62. 50 pieces Prints, 1536 yards,
12. 66. 60 pieces Fancy Prints, 1987 yards,
13. 85. 39 pieces Ginghams, 1502 yards,
14. 109. 18 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 846½ yards,
15. 2 cases 24 Hats,
16. 50 dozen white Cotton Hose,
17. 2 pieces Gambroons, 59 yards.
18. 82 dozen Tuck Combs,
19. 44 dozen Tuck Combs,
20. 14 dozen ditto ditto,
21. 5. 15 dozen Dress Combs,
22. 5. 15 dozen ditto ditto,
23. 6. 10 dozen ditto ditto,
24. 7. 10 dozen ditto ditto,
25. 8 dozen Fillet Gloves,
26. 13 dozen Ivory Combs,
27. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
28. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
29. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
30. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
31. 178 to 182. 20 ps Brown Holland, 517½ yds,
32. 3 pieces striped Linen Drill, 127½ yards,
33. 18. 230 dozen Spool Cotton,
34. 21. 34 pieces Crown Lining,
35. 24. 48 lbs best Patent Thread,
36. 27. 66 lbs do ditto ditto,
37. 63. 24 pieces Drill, 1158 yards,
38. 42. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 602 yards,
39. 42. 14 ditto ditto, 597½ yards,
40. 51. 20 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 600½ yards,
41. 52. 72 Victoria Skirts,
42. 52. 30 Corded Skirts,
43. 125. 25 pieces Check Muslin, 300 yards,
44. 126. 25 do ditto ditto, 300 ditto,
45. 127. 20 do ditto ditto, 240 ditto,
46. 129. 15 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 300 yards,
47. 132. 15 pieces ditto ditto, 300 yards,
48. 133. 10 pieces ditto ditto, 200 yards,
49. 148. 30 pieces Bishop Lawn, 360 yards,
50. 147. 45 pieces Pantaloon Linen, 1161½ yards,
51. 157. 30 pieces ditto ditto, 776 yards,
52. 160. 30 pieces do Brown ditto, 866½ yards,
53. 161. 30 pieces Mill Spun Linen, 881 yards,
54. 172. 3 pieces 8-4 Linen Sheeting, 108½ yds,
55. 228. 20 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 400 yards,
56. 20. 95 pieces 8-4 Mosquito Netting,
57. 20. 24 pieces Canvass, 1728 yards,
58. 202. 9 pieces Grass Linen, 237½ yards,
59. 204. 10 pieces Red Padding, 480 yards,
60. 207. 56 pieces colored Cambric, 1672 yards,
61. 213. 10 pieces Summer Cloth, 280 yards,
62. 7. 50 dozen Combs,
63. 8. 100 dozen Side Combs,
64. 104. 2 pieces Silk Velvet, 53½ yards,
65. like 111. 20 lbs Sewing Silk,
66. 126. 2 pieces green Cloth, 27 yards,
67. 134. 4 pieces mixed Cassimere, 79½ yards,
68. 135. 3 pieces Cloth, 42 yards,
69. 136. 3 pieces ditto, 43½ yards,
70. 141. 3 pieces ditto, black, 49½ yards,
71. 147. 8 pieces ditto, ditto, 46½ yards,
72. 150. 5 pieces Sattinet, 193 yards,
73. 162. 15 pieces Irish Linen, 485 yards,
74. 164. 50 pieces Brown Holland, 1258 yards,
75. 188. 8 ps 8-8 Damask Table Linen, 161 yds,
76. 194. 30 pieces Irish Linen, 379½ yards,
77. 214. 3 pieces Bombazine, 105 yards,
78. 221. 15 pieces Alapacha, 436¾ yards,
79. 222. 15 pieces Summer Cloth, 445 yards,
80. 271. 65 pieces Furniture Prints, 1876 yards,
81. 287. 10 pieces Padding, 513½ yards,
82. 314. 8 pieces Bishop Lawn, 96 yards,
83. 317. 14 pieces ditto ditto, 168 yards,
84. 320. 1 case Shirting, 1046½ yards,
85. 325. 14 pieces Kentucky Jans, 477¾ yards,
86. 329. 20 pieces Kerseys, 506 yards,
87. 332. 24 pieces Blue Drill, 800 yards,
88. 333. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1362½ yards,
89. 326. 12 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 498½ yards,
90. 354. 1 case Bed Tick, 486 yards,
91. 1 case do do, 480 yards,
92. 220. 150. 50 pieces Prints, 1662 yards,
93. as 222. 128. 60 ps ditto, 1980 yards,
94. as 224. 470. 60 ps ditto, 1905 yards,
95. 260. 18. 60 lbs Patent Thread,
96. 304. 10 pieces Padding, 480 yards,
97. 325. 383. 60 ps Fancy Prints, 1910 yards,
98. 326. 362. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1604 yards,
99. as 344. 12. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1548 yards,
100. 345. 9. 58 ps, 1935 yds, Fancy Prints,
101. 356. 31. 60 ps, 2226 yds, ditto ditto,
102. 357. 5. 20 ps Kentucky Jeans, 921 yards,
103. 374. 426. 26 pieces Plaids, 1440 yards,
104. 394. 71. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 617½ yards,
105. 429. 2. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1374 yards,
106. 2 pieces Bobbinet Lace, 21½ yards,
107. 1 piece Inserting, 24 yards,
108. 1 piece ditto, 31 yards,
109. 3 pieces Gimp Lace, 111½ yards,
110. 30. 1 piece Gulling, 40 yards,
111. 40. 2 pieces ditto, 80 yards,
112. 4. 6 pieces Edging, 144 yards,
113. 373. 5 pieces ditto, 124 yards,
114. 419. 4 pieces black Edging, 96 yards,
115. 1906. 1 piece Gimp Lace, 39 yards,
116. 210. 5 dozen black Cotton Hose,
117. 147. 10 dozen do ditto ditto,
118. 22 bundles Ferrets, 78 qr,
119. 1041. 9 pieces Edging, 18 yards each,
120. 27 & 4397. 8 ps ditto, 192 yards,
121. 1533. 7. 168½ ps ditto,
122. 148. 1050 yards Brown Shirting,
123. 169. 1049 yards ditto,
124. 143. 1051½ yds ditto,
125. 143. 1173 yards Bleached Shirting,
126. 5. 758 yards blue Nankin,
127. 1 case, 30 dozen, Palm Hats,
138. 1 case, 10 dozen, do ditto, and colored,
129. 1 case, 31 11-12 dozen, ditto, white,
130. 52. 1 case, 2218½ yards, Prints,
131. 160. 1 case, 2010½ yds, ditto,
132. 343 & 342. 2 cases, 60 doz. Handkerchiefs,
133. 310 & 311. 2 cases, 60 doz. Handkerchiefs,
134. 2, 1802 & 1803. 2 cases, 2149½ yds Shirting,
135. 1 case, 926, 1333½ yds Shirting,
136. 1 case, 162. 677½ yds ditto,
837. 2 bales, 533 & 638, 1278½ yds extra Shirting,
138. 431. 308½ yards Shirting,
139. 432. 297 yards ditto,
140. 433. 303½ yds ditto,
141. 434. 305½ yds ditto,
142. 83. 632 yards Shirting,
143. 84. 638½ yards ditto,
144. 85. 642 yards ditto,
145. 87. 637 yards ditto,
146. 292. 828½ yards ditto,
147. 292. 818½ yards ditto,
148. 294. 819½ yards ditto,
149. 295. 835 yards ditto,
150. 6373. 472½ yds ditto,
151. 6374. 461½ yds ditto,
152. 1 bale No. 1 Stripe, 376½ yards,
153. 1 case, No. 60, 100 dozen Spool Cotton,
154: 25 Parasols,
155: 25 dozen Handkerchiefs,
156: 21 pieces colored Cambric, 728½ yards,
157: 10 pieces black ditto, 366½ yards,
158: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
159: Paper,
160: 5 pieces Osnaburgs, 432 yards,
161: 5 gr gr Bone Buttons,
162: 10 dozen brown colored half Hose,
163: 6 dozen white ditto,
164: 20 dozen do ditto,
165: dozen white Cotton Hose,
166: 18: 2 dozen do ditto,
167: 16 bundles Ferret, 96 gr,
168: 5 gross Coat Buttons,
169: 1 gr gr Bone ditto,
170: 6 gr pl Buttons,
171: 161: 3 pieces Bombazine, 108½ yards,
172: 221: 65 pieces Prints, 2160 yards,
173: like 223, 737: 60 pieces Prints, 1940½ yards,
174: 237: 19 pieces Shirting, 832 yards,
175: 25: 856½ pieces ditto,
176: 26: 1033½ pieces ditto,
177: 244: 260: 9 pieces Bed Tick, 400 yards,
178: 272: 1 case Shirting, 1026 yards,
179: 1 piece Cashmeret, 24 yards,
180: 12 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
181: 33 Silk Bags,
182: 20 dozen mixed Hose,
183: 50 dozen Cotton Hose,
184: 15 dozen black Cotton Hose,
185: 5 pieces Gambroons, 149 yards,
186: 40 gr gr Moulds,
187: 10 do do Vest ditto,
188: 30 gr pl Buttons,
189: 36 dozen boxes Hooks and Eyes,
190: 4: 5½ M ditto, ditto,
191: 50 packs Pins,
192: 6: 4 M Hooks and Eyes,
193: 14 gr paper Vest Buttons,
194: 1: 10 gr gr Bone Buttons,
195: 32 dozen white and colored Gloves, Cotton,
196: 20 dozen Men's Cotton Gloves,
197: 9: 2 dozen Slate Hose,
198: 800: 3 doz ditto ditto,
199: 6 dozen black Fillet Mits,
200: 16 dozen Gloves,
201: 10 dozen Silk Scarfs,
202: 77½ dozen Linen Collars,
203: 8 dozen ditto ditto,
204: 144 Silk Purses,
205: 228: 20 gr Lasting Buttons,
206: 230: 6 gr ravel-edge Buttons,
207: 218: 10 gr Lasting Buttons,
208: 9 gr Paper Buttons,
209: 2: 276 Knives,
210: 3: 300 pair Scissors,
211: 22: 5 pieces 6-4 Bed Tick, 208 yards,
212: 26: 15 pieces Wigans, 467 yards,
213: 46: 2 pieces Cassimere, 61 yards,
214: 51: 5 ditto ditto, 34½ yards,
215: 56: 2 ditto Cloth, 29½ yards,
216: 58: 3 ditto ditto, 34 yards,
217: 59: 2 ditto ditto, 32½ yards,
218: 65: 2 pieces Cassimere, 56½ yards,
219: 85: 10 pieces Drill, 420 yards,
220: 104: 3 pieces Cloth, 47 yards,
221: 105: 3 pieces ditto, 40½ yards,
222: 3: 72 Stocks,
223: 15: 31 Worked Collars,
224: 53: 72 pairs Elastic Suspenders,
225: 50: 5 pieces Vesting, 175½ yards,
126: 60: 3 pieces Bombazine, 122¾ yards,
227: 197: 2 boxes Ribbon, 24 pieces,
228: 196: 2 ditto ditto, 24 pieces,
229: 245: 4 pieces Bombazine, 139¾ yards,
230: 256: 5 boxes Ribbon, 180 pieces,
231: 257: 3 boxes ditto, 135 pieces,
232: 258: 5 boxes Belt Ribbon, 60 pieces,
233: 560: 5 boxes ditto ditto, 90 pieces,
234: 266: 6 boxes colored Taffeta, 45 pieces,
235: 274: 3 boxes ditto ditto, 96 pieces,
236: 045: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
237: 346: 72 ditto ditto ditto,
238: 88: 661½ yards Osnaburg, Cotton,
239: 89: 658½ yards Cotton Osnaburg,
240: 90: 658 yards ditto ditto,
241: 127: 666½ yards ditto ditto,
242: 128: 665½ yards ditto ditto,
243: 129: 671½ yards ditto ditto,
244: 30: 2056½ yards Prints,
245: 600: 598½ yards colored Twills,
246: 133: 9: 18 pieces Ginghams, 821 yards,
247: 153: 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1333½ yards,
248: 6 gr gr Suspender Buttons,
249: 142: 46: 1 piece Cloth, 20½ yards,
250: 1 piece Velvet Vesting, 16½ yards,
251: 5 pieces Inserting, 117 yards,
252: 20 pieces Edging, 70 yards,
253: 31 Silk Cravats,
254: 1 piece Gros-de-Nap, 45½ yards,
255: 12 Bonnets,
256: 16 lbs Sewing Silk,
257: 2 bales, 437 & 438: 602 yards Shirting,
258: 1 case, 1805: 1067 yards bleached Shirting,
259: 1 case, 304: 30 dozen Handkerchiefs,
260: 1 case, 306: 30 dozen ditto,
261: 307: 1 case, 30 dozen ditto,
262: 2 cases, 334: 335: 336: 96 doz Handkerchiefs,
263: 2 bales, 435 & 436: 616 yds Br Sheeting,
264: 2 bales, 88 & 89: 1587½ yds do ditto,
265: 77: 3 cases, 72 pieces, Ribbon,
266: 87: 23: 72 pieces ditto,
267: 91: 27: 24 dozen Suspenders,
268: 98: 38: 10 pieces Crape Lise, 400¾ yards,
269: 109: 49: 5 pieces blk Pekin Silk, 344½ yards,
270: 114: 53: 5 pieces Sail Duck, 331¾ yards,
271: 622: 633 yards Shirting,
272: 583: 645½ yds ditto,
273: 4 cases Palm Hats, 80 dozen,
274: 2 do ditto ditto, 40 dozen,
275: 1 do ditto ditto, 20 dozen,
276: 100 reams Wrapping Paper,
277: 1 bale Twine, 23½ lbs,
278: 3 reams Paper,
279: 1 ditto ditto,
280: 1949: 1 piece Cloth, 11½ yards,
281: 9838: 1 ditto ditto, 14½ yards,
282: 2037: 1 ditto ditto, 15½ yards,
283: 26,075: 1 do ditto, 20 yards,
284: 62.289: 1 do ditto, 16½ yards,
285: 62.367: 1 do ditto, 13½ yards,
286: 62 243: 1 do ditto, 17 yards,
287: 62.343: 1 do ditto, 15½ yards,
288: 62.322: 1 do ditto, 25½ yards,
289: 16 006: 1 piece Cassimere, 25½ yards,
290: 4209: 1 ditto ditto, 18½ yards,
291: 13: 10 dozen Silk Gloves, white,
292: 17: 10 dozen do ditto, black,
293: 20 pieces black and white Prints, 336 yards,
294: 4 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 125 1-2 yards,
295: 1 piece Blue Cloth, 23½ yards,
296: 30 doz doz Braces,
297: 15 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
298: 17 dress Handkerchiefs,
299: 2 dozen fancy Handkerchiefs,
300: 6 pieces Coat Binding,
310: 5½ dozen Silk Cravats,
302: 11 1-2 yards figured Satin,
303: 28: 15 dozen Cotton Hose, fancy,
304: 29: 15 ditto ditto ditto, ditto,
305: 46: 100 dozen Suspenders,
306: 49: 3 pieces Sheeting Linen, 219 1-2 yards,
307: 57: 65 Parasols,
308: 64: 50 Shawls,
309: 64: 50 ditto,
310: 121: 25 pieces Printed Lawn, 1000 yards,
311: 177: 7 pieces black Velvet, 220 1-2 yards,
312: 324: 44 pieces Handkerchief, 1473 yards,
313: 337: 15: 31 pieces Shirting, 916 yards,
314: 353: 36 pieces Ginghams, 1496 yards,
315: 10 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
316: 1 piece Silk, 25½ yards,
317: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
318: 100 pair Women's Slippers,
319: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
320: 2 cases, 200 pair, Slippers,
321: 202 1-2 lbs Axes,
322: 877: 15 dozen Palm Hats,
323: 5: 60 dozen ditto ditto,
324: 3723: 1047 yards Bleached Shirting,
325: 2 cases, 60 Bonnets,
326: 2 cases, 24 pair, Calf Boots,
327: 1 case, 12 pair, ditto ditto,
328: 305 & 306: 37 ps Ken. Jeans, 1296 1-2 yards,
329: 323: 14 pieces Sattinet, 356 1-2 yards,
330: 324: 32 pieces Ginghams, 1600 yards,
331: 18: 120 pair Slippers,
332: 18: 50 pair Buskin Shoes,
333: 18: 75 pair Slippers,
334: 19: 20: 21: 180 pair Brogans,
335: 22: 60 pair Pumps,
336: 1: 40 pair Slippers,
337: 1: 40 pair Buskins,
338: 5 & 6: 110 pair Brogans,
339: 7: 60 pair Pumps,
340: 3: 12 pair Boots,
341: 4: 12 pair ditto,
342: 2: 12 pair ditto,
343: 11 & 12: 2 dozen Hats, 24,
344: 1 to 10: 10 cases, 120 Coney Hats,
345: 13: 14: 15: 3 cases, 36 Russia Hats,
346: 16 & 17: 2 cases, 24 ditto ditto,
347: 1367: 1331: 1305: 3 cases, 36 B B blk Hats,
348: 36, G H: 1 case, 5 dozen, Wool Hats,
349: 1333: 1335: 26: 27: 28: 1314: 6 cases, 72 H[...]
350: 137: 139: 141: 142: 143: 144: 6 ca, 72 D'b H[...]
351: 209: 210: 93: 3 cases, 36 D'b Hats,
352: 217: 218: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Taper Hats,
353: 33: 37: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Bell ditto,
354: 153: 154: 2 cases, 24 blk Russia Bell ditto,
355: 241: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
356: 25 cases ditto ditto,
357: 36: G H: 1 case, 5 dozen, Wool Hats,
358: 23: 24: 25: 389: 1334: 1313: 6 ca, 72 Coney [...]
359: 132: 162: 146: 135: 145: 138: 6 ca, 72 D'b [...]
360: 20: 94: 113: 178: 4 cases, 42 D'b Russia H[...]
361: 1265: 1268: 2 cases, 24 fashionable Hats,
362: 81: 1 case, 12 B B D'b Russia Hats,
363: 219: 220: 2 cases, 24 Silk Hats,
364: 32: 192: 2 cases, 24 Bell Moleskin Hats,
365: 160: 150: 2 cases, 24 B B blk Russia Hats,
366: 89: 1 case, 12 D'b Russia Hats,
367: 240: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
368: 20 cases ditto ditto,
369: 8 cases ditto ditto,
370: 5 pieces, 80 yards, Diaper,
371: 38 gr Buttons,
372: 1 gr ditto,
373: 5 gr ditto,
374: 1 gr ditto,
375. 1 M Needles,
376: 61: 2 pieces Carpeting, 228½ yards,
377: 81: 2 pieces ditto, 208 yards,
378: 87: 2 pieces ditto, 210 yards,
379: 90: 2 pieces ditto, 220½ yards,
380: 94: 2 pieces ditto, 204 yards,
381: 93: 2 pieces ditto, 211 yards,
382: 100: 2 ps cotton do, 206 1-2 yards,
383: 103: 5 ps Linen do, 431 yards,
384: 113: 114: 5 ps Cotton Carpeting, 523 1-2 [...]
385: 111: 112: 8 ps ditto ditto, 647½ yards,
386: 126: 13: 30 ps 6-4 Canton Matting, 1200 [...]
387: 40 to 30: 69 kegs Nails, 100 to E,
388: 1 keg ditto, " "
389: 1 keg ditto, " "
390: 1 bale, 20 pieces, Russia Sheeting, &c. &c.

April 1, 1843. 48-2m

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 5.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	7 a [...]
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1	[...]
Bacon,	4½ a 5	Molasses,	23 a [...]
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 8[...]
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a [...]
Coffee,	10 a 12	Powder, keg,	
Cotton,	5½ a 6	Rags,	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a [...]
Corn,	45 a 50	Lump,	
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a [...]
Candles, F. F.	14 a 16	Salt,	50 a 6[...]
Flour,	$4, $4½ a $5	Sack,	
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2½ a [...]
dry,	10 a 12½	Wheat,	75 a 8[...]
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	25 a [...]
Lard,	5 a 6	Wool,	12½ a [...]
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6½ cts. p[...]
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½, 14, 15 and [...]

REMARKS.—*Cotton*—There is a little improvement in prices, and the article is in demand at 5½ [...] 6 cents, at which latter price sales have been made this week. Flour $4, $4 50, and $5.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 29.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber [...] Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 5 50 a 6 5[0] Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 75 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 2[...] a 30; Rice 1 90 a 2 12.

Naval Stores.—The last sale of Turpentine reported, was a lot of 400 bbls. at 1 95; the bulk of the sales within the week was at that rate. Tar went off yesterday at 78.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Some sales of very good timber were made at 2¼ and 2½; usual rates for mill qualities, range from 3 to 4½. No transaction in boards or any other kind of lumber heard of.

Bacon.—A few transactions in bacon at 5½ round; hams bring 6 to 7. A small lot Western bacon sides, from New Orleans, brought 5 cts.

Corn.—A cargo of 4000 bushels from N. Orleans has been nearly all sold at 55 cts.

Rice.—A sale of 120 casks at 1 90.

Our market is quite bare of West India produce; no late sale.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—March 28.

Bacon 4½ a 5½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 1[...] Cotton 4½ a 6½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 5[0] Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 30 a 35; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At New Orleans, Cotton 4 to 6½, principal sales at 4½ to 4½. Sugar 3½ to 5; Molasses 14 to 15; Tobacco 1½ to 4½; Flour 3 37 to 3 50; Bacon 2 to 4; Whiskey 16 to 16½; Corn 30 to 33.

At Columbia, Cotton 4 to 6½; principal sales [...] Corn, 45 to 56; Bacon 6 to 8; Flour 5 50 to 7.

At Macon, Cotton 3½ to 5½.

At Augusta, Cotton 4 to 5½.

At New York, Upland Cotton 5¾ to 6 1-2; Flour 4 75 to 5; Corn 53 to 56; Wilmington Turpentine 2 62; Tar 1 12 to 1 25.

At Charleston, Cotton 4 to 7; Flour 4 1-2 to 5 [...] Bacon 4 to 4 1-2.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

NEW TERMS OF THE OBSERVER—REDUCTION OF SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

During our late collecting tours, we have had many suggestions in favor of a reduction of the annual price of this paper, so as to bring it in some measure down to the hard money standard of prices to which almost every article of produce has fallen. With every disposition to comply, we have been deterred by the expectation that times would get better, prices rise, and that then it would be impossible to restore the present price of subscription. We have concluded, however, to make the experiment, and to throw ourself upon the kindness of our Whig friends, in some sort to make up the loss we shall thus sustain, by efforts to increase our list of *cash subscribers*. With that view, we intend to send subscription papers to most of the Offices where the Observer is taken, and hope that those in whose hands we place them, and any others who take an interest in the matter, will endeavor to extend the circulation of Whig principles, and to sustain us in this experiment, by procuring as many *punctual* new subscribers as they can. A few hundred additional subscribers, *of that kind*, would make good the loss. Shall we have them? It is for the public to say. This is the time to operate upon the Congressional and Presidential elections; and if our friends think the circulation of this paper useful to the Whig cause, we hope they will aid in extending it.

For the future, our terms are as follow:—

Two Dollars in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents during the year of subscription; and Three Dollars after the year has expired. These prices refer to every case where the subscription year commences after this time. They do not apply to any *current* or *past* subscription year, because of the interminable trouble it would give to re-arrange the accounts.

As our object is to induce every one to be punctual, we make a great difference in favor of prompt payment. And we shall require the above prices in every case of delay.

If any of our delinquent subscribers should be of opinion that this occasion is a good one to wipe out old scores and begin afresh, they will scarcely find us dissenting.

CANDIDATES.—J. R. J. Daniel, the late Locofoco Representative of the Halifax District, is out for Congress in the 7th District, composed of the counties of Orange, Person, Granville, Franklin, Warren, and Halifax, (the last being the only county left him of those he formerly represented.) There was a Locofoco majority in these counties at the last election of 850. The Roanoke Republican, in the true spirit, proposes a Convention to select a Whig candidate. Some of the Locos have nominated Sidney Smith of Orange, and Weldon N. Edwards of Warren, though we doubt not Daniel will be their candidate.

In the first District, James Graham is again a candidate, and is opposed by Mr. Clingman, both Whigs. The Whig majority in the District is 3,702.

OUR DISTRICT.—We observe in the Register a call for a Whig meeting to bring out a candidate for Congress in this District. It closes with the question, "What says Cumberland!" We take upon ourself to reply for Cumberland, that her Whigs have not the remotest idea of surrendering the field without a struggle. That they will join their new associates of Wake in any steps which do not place their backs to the foe. And especially that they will hail with the utmost enthusiasm, the nomination of that native citizen of Chatham and adopted citizen of Wake, under whose banner they would go into the contest with a perfect certainty of success. Cumberland bids Wake "go ahead!"

The appointment of Mr Murphy V. Jones, of this town, as Collector of the Port of Wilmington, in place of Mr William C. Lord, removed, is officially announced in the Washington papers.

Our readers interested in Female Education will notice that the excellent School of Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN has been removed from Pittsborough, to Rock Rest, 7 miles from the village, at which delightful country residence, Mrs. H. (as Miss Jones,) for many years conducted one of the best Schools for Mental and Moral Education, ever known in this or any other State. We hope a return to the seat of former labors, will ensure former success in a vocation for which they are so eminently qualified. We learn that they have reduced their terms to accord with the condition of the times.

CABINET SQUABBLES.—Letters from Washington a few days ago, reported a *first fight* in Cabinet Council at the President's Mansion on Wednesday last; but the better version seems to be that it was only a very serious quarrel between Messrs. Spencer and Upshur, growing out of the trial of McKenzie. It appears that the decision of the Court Martial was received and made the subject of consideration for four hours on that day, and that Mr. Spencer was so indelicate as to attend. Of course he was opposed to the finding of the Court, which is understood to be an acquittal of McKenzie on all the charges. Mr. Upshur is said to take side with the Court, and as he is the head of the Navy Department, and is understood to have more influence with Mr. Tyler than any of the Secretaries, the inference is that the decision will be approved.

The belief at Washington is, that the Cabinet will be dissolved.

THE COTTON CROP.—The last crop of Cotton in the United States has been estimated at 2,350,000 bales; and the receipts so far justify the belief, that, large as the estimate is, it is not too large. The total receipts in market, up to the latest dates, are 1,903,750 bales, against 1,319,695 to same dates last year—being an increase of 584,055 bales.

The stock on hand in Europe, on the 1st of January last, was equal to 926,102 bales of 300 lbs. each.

In the article of "Granville," on our first page, 76 7th lines, read *conspicuous perch*, instead of *capricious perch*."

A fire occurred in Norfolk on the 27th ult. which destroyed several houses of not much value; but a wall of one of them fell, and killed a boy named Teagle Ames, aged 13, "the only son of his mother, and she a widow."

The report of a mutiny on board the frigate John Adams, and the summary punishment of five ringleaders by shooting them down, is contradicted by a late arrival at Norfolk.

RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY IN EARNEST.

—The National Intelligencer gives the following abstract of appropriations made at the last session of Congress for the half calendar year ending June 30, 1843, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1844—that is, for eighteen months:

Civil and diplomatic, 6 months, ending June 30, 1843,	$1,896,068
Civil and diplomatic year, ending June 30, 1843,	3,691,952
Military establishment,	4.733.130
Fortifications,	808.500
Naval establishment,	9 136.784
Indian department,	2,104,205
Pensions, invalid, revolutionary, and widows'	1,117.490
Pensions, naval	46,000
To give effect to the treaty with Great Britain,	532,726
Improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Arkansas rivers,	150,000
Construction of harbors on Lake Michigan,	80.000
Payment to Georgia militia,	19.460
To establish telegraphs,	30.000
For survey of harbor of Memphis, Tenn.	3,000
Private claims, amount not ascertained, but which may be estimated at about	50,000
Various public objects, such as extra pay to officers of the Exploring Expedition, pay of Michigan militia called out to maintain neutrality on the Canadian frontier, and others which are directed to be settled, the amount not known, but, when ascertained, to be paid at the Treasury, estimated at	100,000
	$24.499.255

This is at the rate of $16.366,170 per annum. [This of course does not include the expenses of the Post Office Department, which have never been included in the amounts of appropriations.]

Now let us see what were the annual appropriations of the Jackson and Van Buren reigns, (excluding, of course, the Post Office, Public Debt, and Trust Funds.)

Amount of annual appropriations from 1829 *to* 1842.

1829	$13.296.094 88	1836	37 755 606 11
1830	14 884.316 07	1837	34 126 807 18
1831	13.588.681 39	1838	33.136 371 59
1832	18 397 751 82	1839	23 862.560 15
1833	22 025.217 05	1840	21.733.116 57
1834	20.968.992 49	1841	25.888.272 24
1835	17.830.681 40	1842	23.177.921 60

We beg the people to look at the difference, between a Whig Congress and its Locofoco predecessors. The average during Jackson's 8 years is almost 20 millions. The average during Van Buren's 4 years is upwards of 28 millions. But a Whig Congress, at the first moment that it has been able to legislate untrammelled by pre-existing engagements of Locofocoism, has brought down the appropriations to a little over 16 millions of dollars a year.

This is probably the first Congress that ever sat, that appropriated less than the estimates of the Executive Departments.

Whilst we are far from objecting to any necessary appropriations towards carrying on the government in a style becoming its character and great objects, we maintain, what no man will deny, that the appropriations of the 8 years from 1833 to 1840 inclusive, were extravagant, wasteful, corrupt and corrupting. And we claim a high degree of merit for the Whigs who have brought them down to a reasonable amount. We claim, that in this greatest of all their duties, they have faithfully fulfilled their promises. We claim, that thereby, besides refusing to draw from an overburdened people, in the shape of taxes, more than is absolutely necessary, they have cast off the fruitful source of that vast amount of peculation which has disgraced the land, and converted so many public agents into rogues. We claim for them the "well done, good and faithful servants," which they are entitled to, who restore the good old customs of economy, retrenchment, and a faithful accountability on the part of public disbursing officers.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—In our last we noticed the exhibition of Mr. Bandel. We have since had an opportunity of seeing all the experiments performed by a gentleman of this place, and so performed, as, it appears to us, effectually to remove the suspicions of those who imagined collusion between Mr. B. and his subject.

Having been an unbeliever in the science, as it is called, and feeling very much inclined to ridicule it as one of the humbugs of the day, it has been with great reluctance that we have brought our mind to the belief of so unaccountable and unreasonable a process. But a few weeks ago, at Wadesborough, we saw a private individual in five minutes throw a sprightly boy into a deep sleep. His whole system became relaxed, and the operator and spectators being but novices, they supposed that the experiment was not complete till the body and limbs became rigid. Under this mistake, (as they afterwards found it to be,) the manipulations were continued for 15 minutes, till the boy suddenly complained of pain in his legs, and struggled to break off from the operator, when, the motions being reversed, he was aroused, and there was no opportunity of trying the experiments in sympathy, &c.

On Saturday evening last, we saw a gentleman of this town Mesmerize the young man who travels with Mr. Bandel. The process occupied about 5 minutes. The operator then standing behind the subject, whose eyes were closed, extracted intelligible and correct answers from him to a variety of questions, many of them put at the suggestion of the spectators. "Who am I looking at!" the subject answered with the name of the gentleman, or a description of the lady, her dress, &c. He shrunk from the pain inflicted on the operator by the prick of a pin, and complained that a pin pricked himself. He appeared to swallow whilst the operator was drinking water in another room, and in answer to a question said he drank water. The operator, (by whispered request,) willed him to accompany him in a walk, and without stating to any one where he was going, his questions elicited so plain a description of the Arsenal, as to show the audience what building he was describing, before it was stated. So also, he described the interior of a Doctor's shop, its bottles, and the skeleton in a back room, though he had never entered the shop, which, however, was familiar to the operator. He described pictures, miniatures, watch, pencil, cane, &c., which the operator held in his hand, or looked upon. He remained in this state for an hour, when he was aroused.

These things are strange, totally unaccountable, and we can well imagine that those who have not seen them may be incredulous.

To what use can Mesmerism be applied? We observe that Dr. Robinson of Augusta, dressed a wounded arm of a mesmerized boy, without the subject being aware of it, though the pain was so great whilst awake, that he would not allow it to be touched. Dr. Rodrigues, Dentist, of Charleston, states that he drew a large jaw tooth from a young lady, without any indication of pain, and that when the lady was roused, she did not know that the tooth was out till she put her tongue to it. Dr. Gibbs of Columbia states that he had performed a similar operation, without the knowledge of the patient.

But what is more incredible than all these, Dr. Gibbs and Mr. Yeadon, the Editor of the Charleston Courier, both state, that, by the mere force of their will, they each mesmerized a boy without seeing him. Sitting in their respective houses, the one in Columbia, and the other in Charleston, they willed their servants in the kitchen into the mesmeric state, and that the subjects exhibited all the usual phenomena of that state.

This is drawing heavily upon the credulity of our readers. As we value our reputation with them we only vouch for what we have seen,—and indeed we feel some hesitation in vouching for that much.

After the above was in type, and our paper full, we received a communication on the subject, which we will insert next week.

THE NEW YORK MURDER.—After a patient examination for more than a week, the Coroner's Jury has been unable to find the least clue to the perpetrator of the murder of Corliss, though it took place before dark, in a populous street, within a few feet of Broadway, and at the very door of a great hotel.

Some things were disclosed, however, sickening evidences of the depravity of society in the great metropolis. The murdered man was the keeper of a fashionable bowling alley, and the man taken up on suspicion the wealthy keeper of a fashionable gambling house, whose wife had fallen a victim to the arts of Corliss, or, as most accounts say, had thrust herself into his arms.—Corliss, as the testimony shows, having two other mistresses at the same time. The belief is, that some one of these three women murdered him or instigated the murder.

All these circumstances, like those which came to light in the celebrated Helen Jewett and Mary Rogers murders, go to show what a perfect Sodom New York is.

TRAGEDIES.—Judge Waggaman of New Orleans, has died of the wound received in a duel with Dennis Prieur.

Wm. R. Harding was killed at Augusta in a street fight with pistols and bowie knives, by William H. Platt, Esq.

Melzar Gardner, Editor of the Portsmouth (Va.) Chronicle, was killed with his own pistol, on Wednesday last, by Mordecai Cooke, Jr. Esq. in a rencontre growing out of their speeches at a Locofoco meeting, both being members of that party. Cooke has been discharged by the examining court.

FROM THE WASHINGTON (N. C.) WHIG.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

This grand affair came off day before yesterday. The Convention very wisely resolved not to exhibit their squabbles to ears vulgar, and therefore sat in secret conclave during the greater part of the day; where, it is said, the nicest little fight took place that has been witnessed in this fighting age, and which, after several severe bouts, resulted in placing Arrington on the back of the "Democratic Nag." The old courser is, it is said by those who have been able to get a peep at her, in woful plight, being entirely divested of her long flowing tail, lately the pride and delight of her trainers; which serious deprivation was caused, it is supposed, by the severe tuggings at it of the friends of one of the democratic aspirants, in order to keep the old jade from kicking; and if she were now brought to the course, her tailless appearance would be the hissing and ridicule of all the lookers-on.

But seriously, the collected wisdom of the "great democracy" of this congressional district, after sitting a good part of the day on Tuesday, in secret caucus, which was on the eve of breaking up in a row, finally resolved that Toole, Shepard, Speight, Hall, and all the old war-worn veterans who have so long fought their battles, shall be laid on the shelf, and that A. H. Arrington shall represent this district in the next Congress. This determination of the leaders, was received here by the honest, toiling mass of the democracy with unmingled and unsuppressed execration. Who is A. H. Arrington? every body is inquiring. He is a young democrat who lives in Nash County in one of the extreme corners of the district, and is in full communion with the Edgecombe dynasty, which so long ruled it over the old 3d congressional district, and which the people of that district, after having become most heartily sick of it, cast off, never again, as they hoped, to be cursed by it.

His defeat, therefore, is inevitable; and the only wonder is, that his pretensions should have been entertained for one moment by the convention. Courage, then, Whigs of the 8th district! Your triumph in August next will be certain, if you act well your part."

☞The last Legislature in North Carolina has been called the "*Terrapin Legislature.*" But it is scarcely a circumstance to our Legislature. For the North Carolina Legislature was in session only about 60 days, while the Virginia Legislature has now been in session more than 100 days. And what have they done? Why, they have refused the Land Fund and taxed the people—besides which, they have scarcely passed any other law worth noticing. The Virginia body deserves and we claim for it, the name of the *Terrapin Legislature.*"

The foregoing is from the "Lynchburg Virginian," and while we do not wonder that the name given to our Legislature by our friend of the "Fayetteville Observer," is so eagerly coveted, we enter *a demurrer* at once to any misapplication of it. It belongs legitimately and exclusively to the Loco Foco Assembly of North-Carolina, and, like the shirt of Nessus, will stick to it, until political death ensues to the party. The fact of a first discovery (to say nothing of its fitness) entitles us to claim the appellation, and we shall steadily resist all infringements on our rights in the premises. So, Mr. Virginian, you must hunt up another *soubriquet.—Raleigh Register.*

Henry Clay, associated with his son, J. B. Clay, is again a practitioner at the bar of the courts in Kentucky.

A Capital Plan.—In these days of economy every expedient is resorted to for the saving of expense. At Pittsburg, the hotel keepers are about to adopt a mesmeric plan for feeding their boarders. The gentleman who superintends the dinner will *mesmerize* all the diners, and then eat a slendid dinner himself, in which all, through mesmeric sympathy, will partake; one dinner will thus satisfy hundreds, which will materially reduce the expense, and save suits against the managers for large bills.

William Miller.—A rumor has been current of the death of the calculator of the End of the World, but it is unfounded.

The ex-member of the United States Senate, the brightness of whose genius sheds such a halo of light around the great "democratic family," and the splendor of whose eloquence so charmed the awe-stricken and admiring democratic sojourners in Raleigh, during the last session of the Legislature, sometimes condescends to withdraw, for a short time, his thoughts from Banks and other corporations, (the usual topics of his eloquent out-pourings) and to act as chairman of the county court of Caswell. During the trial of a suit lately in that court, the counsel for the plaintiff read the decision of the Supreme Court, delivered by Chief Justice Ruffin, as applicable to the case then pending, when the presiding Justice and illustrious ex-senator, delivered his opinion as follows:

"That, sir, may be Law in Raleigh, but, sir, it shall not be Law in Caswell, while I have the honor of holding a seat on this bench—and as for that man Ruffin, he may have considerable reputation as a Lawyer, but he an't *strength.*"

North State Whig.

We heard this anecdote some time ago, but supposed it was a mere joke. In Mr. Brown's published speech in the late Legislature, however, we find this extraordinary passage, in regard to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, showing that he was prepared to overrule, not only Chief Justice Ruffin's opinions, but Chief Justice Marshall's also, when they came in conflict with his own:—

Mr. B. said in having introduced these decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to the notice of the Senate, he felt it due to himself and the opinions which he entertained as to the obligations of Judicial decisions, to say that while he considered every citizen in his private capacity bound to obey them, unless he thought them so tyrannical as to justify the natural right of resistance; yet, he held that in their legislative character, they were bound to give them no more respect and deference than reason and their intrinsic merits entitle them to receive. Mr. Jefferson had denominated the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, as formerly constitut d, the "sappers and miners" of the Constitution. That eminent statesman maintained the doctrine that the Executive and Legislative branches of the Federal Government, in their action, were independent of the Judiciary, and could in no wise acknowledge their decisions as positively binding on them, without surrendering all their functions into the hands of the former and creating a Judicial despotism, with the absolute and unchecked power to make and unmake the Constitution at their pleasure. These republican principles were equally applicable to the Judicial and Legislative branches of the State Governments. While, therefore, he concurred in the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the cases adverted to, yet he would protest, as a general rule, against the principle that he was bound as a legislator to adopt the decisions of Courts, right or wrong, as his interpretation of either the State or Federal Constitution.

In the same speech, Mr. Brown says, among other curious notions, that "the government of England, in its operation on the people, is the most ferocious despotism which disgraces the civilized world."

The Steam Boat *Utility*, Captain Gulliver, on her up trip from Georgetown to Cheraw, burst her boiler about 3 miles below Uhaney Ferry, Peedee, on Wednesday last—sunk, and is believed to be a total loss—one or two of the hands slightly injured. She was owned at Cheraw. She had but little freight, and most of that was saved. The *Osceola* was near and took off the crew and part of the cargo. It is reported that the *Utility* and *Osceola*, were racing at the time of the accident.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Death's Doings.—In looking over, recently, the Files of the Register, we were struck with the number of distinguished men in North Carolina, that have been stricken from the rolls of the living, in the last 20 years. We do not know that the list we subjoin embraces all that should properly be included, but the catalogue is sufficiently studded with bright names, when the brief limit of time is considered, to impress upon each one of us "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue:"—Archibald Henderson, Leonard Henderson, John Louis Taylor, John Hall, John Stanly, Bartlett Yancy, Joseph Wilson, Moses Mordecai, James F. Taylor, Bishop Ravenscroft, Henry Seawell, Gavin Hogg, A. D. Murphey, John Haywood, Francis Locke, Joseph A. Hill, Rev. Joseph Caldwell, Nathaniel Macon, Col. William Polk, Jesse Franklin, Alfred Moore, Gen. Wm. Lenoir, John Owen, William B. Meares, Robert H. Burton, Dr. Robert Williams, Lewis Williams, William Robards, Rev. Dr. McPheeters.—*Register.*

A New Gold Mine.—We understand that a Gold Mine has been discovered in Chatham county, on the lands of William Boylan, Esq. of this City.—*Ral. Register.*

Repudiation in New York.—Samuel Young, Secretary of State at Albany, has addressed a communication to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate of New York, in which he declares that a large amount of the bonds issued by the State she is under neither moral nor legal obligation to pay, because, he argues, the acts of the Legislature authorizing them were passed by a simple majority of votes in the two Houses, instead of a two-thirds majority, as he contends is necessary under the Constitution. Matters are coming to a pretty pass in this country, when an abstract or conventional construction of a State Constitution is to weigh against the broad, unquestionable, and eternal laws of morality. It is better to be honest than wise; to obey the dictates of conscience than listen to the sophistries which would smother them.

North American.

Virginia.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on Tuesday last, after a Session of 114 days. Judging from our casual glimpses of its proceedings, we suppose that its acts reflect little credit upon its memory, and that its true character in history will be that of a dogged devotion to Destructive doctrines. The Richmond Whig utters a fervent prayer that it may never look upon its like again: adding that "its long and protracted labors—fruitless in all save mischief—have already caused it to be reputed in the public mind the worst Legislature that has afflicted the State during the present century."

To destroy Mice.—Fry a sheet of brown paper (the coarser the better) in any grease; this the mice will eat, and it will destroy them. This is safer, cheaper and easier than any trap.

POSTSCRIPT.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—We stop the press to announce, that on Friday night last, the Court House of Montgomery County, with every book and paper belonging to the offices of the two Clerks and Register, was totally destroyed by fire. It was discovered between 10 and 11 at night, and had made such progress in the interior of the old combustible building, that it was impossible to save any thing. There had been no fire or candle in the building for a week, so that it was evidently set on fire.

On Saturday morning, a negro accidentally discovered in the woods, a place where horses had been tied, and the tracks of a man leading to the Court House, about half a mile off. A party pursued, first the man's tracks, and then those of the horses, following them all that day, and Sunday morning, through an unfrequented road, till they led to the house of Elijah Spencer, about 18 miles off. The man's tracks agreed in size with Spencer's, and the horses' with those of two found in his stable. A fresh rain had made all these tracks distinct. Spencer and his son Harbord were immediately arrested, and carried to Lawrenceville jail.—They were to have had an examination before a Magistrate on Monday, the result of which we have not heard.

We beg leave distinctly to say that the President, so far from desiring a third party, expects in six months that his Administration will be sustained by three-fourths of the Democratic party in the country.

Madisonian.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 23d ult., ELIZA, infant daughter of Mr. William Henry Dudley, aged seven months. Also, on the 24th, HENRY BRADLEY, infant son of Mr. Wm. B. Giles, aged 14 months. Also, on the 26th, Mr. JAMES M. CHARLES, aged 39 years, a native of New Hanover county.

Near Wilmington, on the 13th instant, Mr. B. W. HALSEY, schoolmaster. He was found dead near the road. It is supposed, that he dismounted from the horse on which he was travelling, for the purpose of drinking at a spring near, and was attacked by apoplexy.

In Windsor, Bertie county, after a very brief illness of Congestive fever, JAMES PALMER, Esq., a graduate at West Point, and a very promising young Lawyer. Also, at same place, and of the same disease, GEORGE B. OUTLAW, Esq., a wealthy and highly respectable citizen.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday last, Mrs. ANN SPRUILL, consort of Samuel B. Spruill, Esq. of Northampton County.

In Greensborough on the 24th ult., Col JESSE McCUISTIN.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 1, Steamer Henrietta, with Boats Nelson and Post Boy in tow, with Goods for Beaver Creek Co, M Brophy, H & E J Lilly, E J Hale, John McArn, C P Mallett, J H Pearce, S W Tillinghast, Hall & Johnson, J D Williams, C T Haigh, T S Lutterloh, and D A Ray, of this place; and for T Falls, T Caldwell & Son, N B Hill, D N Mendenhall, J Bonner, Richmond Manufacturing Co, G Benier & Co, W F Watts & Co, S C Coffin, B & Gaither, R Ashe, A J Hill, A Ray, Lash & Co, G W Johnson, E Below, J & W Murphy, J Murphy & Co.

Also, same day, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for C T Haigh, H Branson, S T Hawley, B Rose, Gardner & McKethan, P P Johnson & Co, E W Willkings, T S Lutterloh, James Dodd, J Martine, J W Wooten, H Erambert, and J Waddill & Co, of this place; and for Scott & McAdoo, Salisbury Co, J H Lindsay, Salem Co, D Clewell, T C Pfohl, E Fraley, I Jarrott, H P Clingman, Charles Britz, M B Smith, E & W W Smith, Hargrove & Gaither, R McRae, Jenkins & Biles, J & W Murphy, J Murphy & Co, Gwinn & Hickerson, and A J Hill, of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 3d, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Produce, &c. for Salisbury Co, and sundry persons of this place.

☞ The River has been very high for several days.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 22.—Br. Brig Halcyon from St. Thomas. 24.—Schrs. Marietta Ryan from Charleston, Roscoe from do., Repeater from New York. 25.—Schr. Exchange from Charleston. 27.—Schrs. Gen. McCobb from New Orleans, Ellen from Philadelphia. 28.—Schrs. Alfred F. Thorn from New York, H. Westcoat from Philadelphia. Brainerd from Ponce.

DEPARTURES.

24.—Br. Brig Sir Jas. Kempt for Halifax, N. S.; Schr. Amelia for New York. 27.—Brig Osage for Sag Harbor. 28.—Brig Packet for Antigua; Schrs. Repeater for New York, Roscoe for do.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This unrivalled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purposes for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health.—Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the bones, ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar and consists in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and passing through the general system. Where obstructions to its favorable operation exist, they are removed as it passes along the alimentary canal; hence the patient will feel and know the sensible operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers.

For farther evidence of its value, see certificates of cures in different papers.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. Sands & Co., No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings,) corner of Chamber street, New York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to him by Arch'd Cameron, deceased, will offer for sale, on Wednesday of Cumberland Superior Court, (if not disposed of before at private sale,) two Tracts of

VALUABLE LAND,

Lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, near the Bluff Meeting House, containing 1000 acres, more or less.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please make application to the Subscriber, or to James Cameron, who resides on a part of the Land. It will be disposed of in tracts to suit purchasers. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ARCH'D McLERAN, *Trustee.*

March 30, 1843. 48-ts

☞ The Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society will celebrate their Ninth Aniversary on Monday Evening next, the 10th *inst.*, on which occasion the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist will deliver an Address before the Society, in the Presbyterian Church, at early candle-light. The citizens generally are invited to attend. *April* 5.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 12th inst., an indented apprentice girl named MARIA ANN AYERS. All persons are forewarned from harbouring or employing said girl, under penalty of the law. The above reward and no thanks will be given for her delivery to me.

A. E. SMITH.

Cumberland County, March 30. 48-1wpd

KELVIN FOR SALE.

THIS well known and valuable LOT, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Pittsborough, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. Possession can be had immediately, the Subscriber having removed to his Plantation a few miles distant. The Lot contains full 11 acres, with a fine grove, and large and well cultivated garden, which will be planted and ready for an occupant, a gardener being left in care of the premises. There are a number of young fruit trees that bore last season, a well of excellent water near the house, and a beautiful and *never failing* rivulet running quite across one side of the lot, and within it. The dwelling house and out buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of a large family, and well situated for the establishment of a female school or private boarding house. The situation commands a fine view of the village and adjacent country, and is within a short walk of the male academy, which is now in a flourishing condition, with every prospect of increasing prosperity.

Henry A. London, Esq., P. M., who resides near the premises, will give any further information that may be desired by letter or otherwise.

W. H. HARDIN.

Rock Rest, April 3, 1843. 48tf

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville that he has taken a room at the Lafayette Hotel, where he may be found until the 12th inst. Persons wishing to consult him will please call soon. His charges will be moderate.

April 3, 1843. 48-1w

PRIME St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, Java and Laguira Coffee, and prime Porto Rico Molasses, for family use, for sale at retail by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 5, 1843. 48-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

200 SACKS SALT,
6 casks Fresh RICE,
7 casks prime CHEESE,
1 pipe *OLD HOLLAND GIN,*

For sale low for Cash, by

JNO. WADDILL & CO.

April 4, 1843. 48-2w

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, LOWER THAN EVER.



In consequence of the reduction of duties by the *New Tariff*, the subscriber is selling his stock of GOLD AND SILVER LEVERS, LEPINE, ANCHOR ESCAPEMENT, and other

WATCHES,

Of new and splendid patterns, and JEWELRY at Retail, at a considerable reduction from former prices, being much less than they can be bought for at any other place in the City. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Watches of the newest styles, direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment, and at much less prices at retail, than any other house in America.

GOLD WATCHES as low as *twenty* to *twenty-five dollars each.* Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

All kinds of Watches *repaired in the best manner and warranted*, at much less than the usual prices, by one of the best workmen in the City.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall Street, Up-Stairs,

New York, 1843. 48-2md.

The Washington Temperance Society of Fayetteville,

WILL celebrate the 3d Anniversary of the Parent Society, in this place, on Wednesday evening next the 5th inst., at the Town Hall, where all are invited to attend.

The following are the names of its present Officers:—

JOHN H. COOK, President.
A. A. McKETHAN, 1st Vice Pres't.
W. T. FRISELL, 2d do do.
S. G. SMITH, Recording Secretary.
WM. McL. McKAY, *Cor.* Secretary.
S. T. HAWLEY, Trustee.
J. P. LEONARD, Travelling Agent.

By order, S. G. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

April 1, 1843. 1w

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, on the first day of April, 1843:—

Holaway Bennet, Jane S Buie, E Bishop, Thos J Bulla, Wm McB Bowen.

Mary Ann Collins, Mrs M Crosby, John Culbreath, John B Cameron, W G Chamberlain, Colin Campbell, John A Clark, Ann Collier, John D Cameron.

Thomas Dunn, Joel Dunning, Isom B Davis, Geo W Davis, H M Dawson, Duncan Darrack, Jesse B Doore.

Wm C Emmet, J Evans, Jun, Rachel Elmore, Beda Elmore.

Nancy Godwin, Gardner Grant, Thomas Glover, James Griffin.

Maj H Houston, Hiram Hill, Jane Henderson, James Hitchener, Hart. Anderson & Co.

Milberry Johnson, Wm Jones, Daniel Johnson, (Robeson.) Cade W Jones, Neil Johnson, (Moore.) A G Kelly, Mary Ann King, Nathan King, Jr. James Lucas.

Foster Mason, Sally Morrison, Malcom Monroe, Robert McKethen, Arch'd McLellen, Alex McAlister, Jr, J L McLemore, Alex McLeod, Duncan McArthur, Arch'd McDuffie, Mary McDonald, Duncan McArthur, Rev Neil McKay, Rod'k McCrummen, (Robeson.) Alex'r McKethen, Arch'd McKethen, Daniel McDonald, Cornelius McLain, John L McMillan.

Thomas Nunalee.

Dr F W Pleasants, Pinkney Pleasants, Dan'l W Patterson, John Phillips.

Rebecca Reeves, Baldwin Richeson, Wm Reardon, Arch'd C Ray.

E Stuart, J E Stedman, Isaac Sterling, Henry Stuart, J Sullivan, Drury Smith, Bluford Simmons, B W Smith, Katheren Shaw, Wm Simmons, Wm Sampson, Elisha Smith, Thos Smith.

Dr H M Turner, Wm Taylor.

Wm Vaughn, Johnson Vaughn, Billy Vaughn.

Susannah Worrel, Wm Winn, Jr, John Wilson, Margaret C Wheeler.

Wm York.

JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

Hugh Brown and wife, and others, *vs.* Caroline Black, Duncan Black, and others, heirs at law of Angus Black, deceased.

PETITION TO DIVIDE LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan Black, a Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Duncan Black to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

SHADRACH HOWELL, *Clerk.*

Issued April 1, 1843. 48-6w

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1842. 31tf

THE MERCHANTS'

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Wm. E. Mathew, William H. Beatty, William C. Shaw, James I. Corner, John Dushane, } Directors. } Charles R. Pearce, Thos. R. Matthews, G. W. Richardson, Johns Hopkins,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,
46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candies,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 17, 1842. 33-tf

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

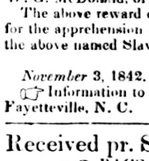
THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of CANDLES, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1843. 36-tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen,) Fine Old Madeira Wine,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.



ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

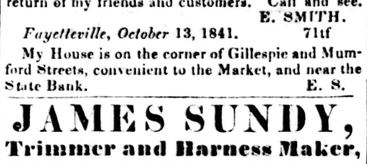
Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 1, 1843.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Vestings,
2150 pieces of Calico,
250 do Ginghams,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Pantaloon Linens and Gambroons,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslin,
Bishop Lawns and Book Muslin,
French Printed Lawns,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Rich figured Silks,
Rich black and colored Silks,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,

With many other goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales for *Cash*, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 15, 1843. 46tf

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 3, 1843. 45tf

IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.

ON the 19th of April next, and to continue from day to day, at the residence of Farq'd Campbell, on Upper Little River in Cumberland county. By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by said Campbell, bearing date Feb'y 28, 1843, to secure the payment of all his just and lawful debts, I will proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, 13 likely young NEGRO SLAVES, a fine family Carriage and Harness; also, Horses, Mules, a stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; also 1 Wagon and Gear, 1 Cart, all his Farming utensils, household and kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Bacon, with sundry other articles common to a plantation and family, on a credit of six months, (with interest from date,) for all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving notes, with approved security, before the property is removed.

Also, if not disposed of before, three tracts of valuable River Land, which Mr. Campbell will show to those wishing to purchase. Terms made to accommodate purchasers.

Those having claims against Mr. Campbell, will present them to me immediately, otherwise they will be debarred a dividend, according to a provision made in the Deed requiring them to be presented in a short time. The claimants are respectfully requested to attend the sale, and run the property so as to meet the debts in full. Those indebted should settle immediately. To avoid any odious or unjust preferences, the claims are to be paid pro rata.

All or as much of the above named property will be sold, as will satisfy all the just and lawful claims.

WILLIAM T. SMITH, *Trustee.*

March 15, 1843. 45-ts

IMPORTED

FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at New Market, England, first Oct. Meeting, 1834.)



THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned.

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash*, the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clare by Marmion, (son of Whiskey, out of young Noisette, by Diomede,)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c.

For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c., see hand bills.

MALCOLM McCOLEMAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 17, 1843. 42tf

50 CASKS FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

March 22, 1843. 46-tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

Also, a Warping Mill, for $20.

C. B. MALLETT.

March 21, 1843. 46-tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1843.

Louisa Louden vs. James Louden.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Louden, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and Greensborough Patriot, for 3 months, notifying him to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in August next, and answer, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, &c. &c.

[45] C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

William Reeves *vs.* Jeremiah Reeves and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Haws, Edward Reeves, Jane Harris, Betsey Reeves, James Cassidy and wife Nancy, David Reeves, James Reeves, and Edward Henry, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that they be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, to answer, plead, or demur, to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, D. Lewis, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in February, 1843.

[45-6wpd] DAVID LEWIS, *Clerk.*

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

The Rockfish Company offer a superior style of 4-4 SHEETING, wholesale, at 6¼ cents, ninety days.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres't.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42tf

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Dwelling House situated on Union Street and Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. Wm. S. Latta.

Also, the Brick Store on the North side of Hay Street, occupied by Mr. D. McLaurin.

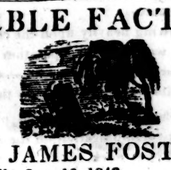
Also, the Warehouse on Franklin Street, in rear of the Bank of the State.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*

Dec. 20, 1842. 33tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of John F. Barnes of Bladen County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

February 11, 1843. 41-10w

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.

New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

Just Receiving by Steamer Cotton Plant,

100 BOXES Tin Plate, ½ x, from one of the best manufactories in England, a superior article,
40 boxes Tin Plate, (extra sizes.) x, xx, xxx,
2,000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted sizes, No. 1 to 21,
50 bundles Russia, American, & English Sheet Iron,
20 bundles Hoop Iron, assorted, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
1,800 lbs. Sheet and Bar Copper and Copper Bottoms,
2,400 lbs. Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, & Lead Pipe, assorted.

—ALSO—

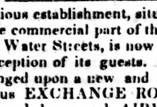
Tinners' Tools and Machines; Tin Plates; Brass Wove Wire, for milk strainers; Iron and Tinned Rivets; Kettle and Bucket Ears; Sauce Pan Handles; Scale Beams; Jack Chain Iron; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights; Brass Cocks, &c. &c. Together with every article in the above line, which he offers for sale on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

January 31, 1843. 39-3m

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

Cotton Yarns—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.

February 18, 1843. 42tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

Duncan Brown and Neill B. Brown,
vs.
John Brown, Gennet O. Kelly, Harriet O. Kelly, & John McDougald and Flora his wife.

Petition for the division of the Slaves belonging to the Estate of Malcom Brown, deceased, among his Heirs.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants reside out of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, and make defence to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and be heard accordingly.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

Issued the 15th day of March, 1843.

46] S'DH. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

Just Received and for Sale,

40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

February 2, 1843. 40tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all persons having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Sen., *Ex'r.*

December 6, 1842. 31tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York,*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 24, 1842. 30-tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Hull's Utero Abdominal Supporter.



THIS new Instrument, for the radical cure of Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, by external application, superseding the use of the objectionable Pessary, is confidently recommended to the afflicted as the means of perfect restoration to health, it never having failed of perfecting a cure, even under the most aggravated circumstances.

The Supporter has attained a very high character in Europe as well as in this country. It is adopted to the entire disuse of Pessaries, and all other painful surgical expedients, in the Lying-in Hospitals of London and Paris, and is universally recommended in Europe by medical men of the highest rank. In this country it is sustained by the leading members of the faculties of Colleges and Hospitals, and by all the eminent private practitioners.

Rooms have been furnished exclusively for Ladies, at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a lady is in constant attendance to apply Trusses and Supporters to female patients.

The above Instruments are for sale by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Pamphlets describing its uses and application, can be had as above.

February 4, 1843.

HULL'S TRUSSES.

NOTICE TO RUPTURED PERSONS.

PERSONS afflicted with Ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application to the Office, No. 4 Vesey street, New York, or to either of the Agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull in writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature.

Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celebrated Trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by unskilful mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary trusses.

Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, exclusively for Ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

A constant supply of Hull's genuine Trusses will be kept by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent for Fayetteville.

February 4, 1843. 40-13w

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand on Gillespie street, next door to the Bank of the State, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31, 1842. 39tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

NEW STOCK OF



BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Cap;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice. E. J. HALE.

September 28.

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Received per Henrietta Steamer,
25 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Common do. do.
A few dozen very superior PORT WINE.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 29, 1842. 35-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Swaim-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and or all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.